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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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OAU STAFF, OTHERS OPPOSE CLOSING OF ACCRA OFFICE

AB221922 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] No definite instructions have been received in Accra from the OAU head office in Addis Ababa whether its office in Accra is to be closed down or not. When a GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] correspondent visited the office today, the staff were still at post. The director of the African and OAU bureau, Mr Jack Wilmot, said the implications of the decision to close down the Accra regional office have been made known to the secretary general, Mr Ide Oumarou. He said the decision, if carried out, would be regrettable but he hoped it would be reserved.

The decision to close down the Accra, Kampala, and Banugi offices of the OAU came up at the 43d session of the OAU ministerial council meeting as part of Secretary General Ide Oumarou's revitalization and streamlining program for the organization. The revitalization also included staff cut and redeployment.

Reactions have come from many quarters against the closure of the Accra office in particular. The Organization of African Trade Union Unity has said the closure of the offices in the home of Dr Kwame Nkrumah, the founding father of the organization, will please the imperialists. Ghana's delegation to the ministerial meeting led by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, stated the country's position against the decision in clear terms. The Accra regional office is charged with coordinating the food needs of the continent and advising African governments on food and nutrition. Some observers had said the office is also operated in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization and its closure at a time when Africa's emphasis is on food is ill-advised.

/8918
CSO: 3400/1826

BRIEFS

JOINT COMMISSION WITH NIGERIA--The third session of the permanent Ghana-Nigeria joint commission for cooperation opened in Accra this morning. Heads of delegations of the two countries stressed the need to build up and maintain in more concrete terms their long traditional bonds of relations. The second session was held in Lagos, Nigeria, in October 1980. Since then the commission has been on a virtual recess. The third session is expected to finalize issues discussed at the second conference and work out a concrete legal framework on rural areas. These include political, legal, consular, economic and agricultural issues. Attention will also be given to trade, transport and aviation, communication, energy, health, science, education, culture and sports. The Ghanaian team is led by Mr Jack Wilmot, director of the African and OAU Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Nigerian side by Alhaji Abubakr Alhaji, permanent secretary to the Nigerian Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 May 86 AB] /8918

CSO: 3400/1826

LIBERIA

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT DISCUSSES SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

AB272121 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] It has been reported in Monrovia that due to the present financial position of the university, the opening date for 1986 academic activities at the University of Liberia still remains unknown. According to today's edition of the DAILY STAR, quoting University of Liberia President Dr Joseph J. Morris yesterday during an interview, he said: It would be making a mockery of the system were we to open now without addressing ourselves to the great financial problem facing us.

It can be recalled in Dr Morris's academic '86 review he said, and I quote: Unless there is a marked improvement in the level of financial support to the University of Liberia in academic '86, it is likely that tuition will have to be increased again; unquote.

Dr Morris has meanwhile said that a package has been prepared and presented to the Government of Liberia for its approval, though he did not say whether the package includes the possible increase in tuition. Dr Morris further noted that when the package is approved, the University of Liberia administration expects about $1 million to cover all salary arrears and logistics. He said that he and his co-workers were exerting every ounce of energy and effort to pay salary arrears for the month of February as well as to assess the university's readiness to start classes, in spite of the financial constraints at the university.

/6091
CSO: 3400/1827

MOZAMBIQUE

ANALYSIS SEES NO NEW FACES IN RECENT GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 7 May 86 pp 7, 8

[Text]

Faced with a worsening war and continued economic crisis, *Frelimo* has reshuffled both party and provincial leadership. But there are few new faces. The old, trusted leadership has merely been rotated into different jobs. Indeed, the reshuffle seems a reversal of changes made over the past three years.

The war against the **South African**-backed MNR guerrillas has not been going well, especially in the Zambezi River valley in the centre of the country where the MNR appears to be receiving extensive supplies from nearby **Malawi**. At one stage last January the MNR controlled the three main towns on the lower part of the river; they were dislodged from the largest, Marromeu, only with the help of **Zimbabwean** troops.

The biggest problem for the Mozambican army is its almost complete lack of organisation. Army units out in the provinces have no logistics back-up of any description. Supplies of food, money, ammunition and other vital ingredients for a workable army are entirely unreliable. Not surprisingly soldiers have often questioned the point of fighting. Some turn, perhaps by necessity, to stealing food and clothing from locals. The MNR cannot be vanquished by such a motley army.

Zimbabwean troops, who have been deployed in Mozambique for about four years, first to guard the Mutare-Beira oil pipeline, then to help the Mozambican army as well, consistently find it difficult to distinguish between MNR guerrillas and Mozambican government troops. Appalled by the Mozambicans' disorganisation, some Zimbabwean army commanders believe helping the Mozambicans is a waste of time until *Frelimo* sorts its army out. Last year the Zimbabweans helped capture the MNR's main base at Casa Banana. This February the MNR took it back for a month until the Zimbabweans again helped its recapture.

Complaints came into the open at the Second Conference of Mozambican Youth, 18 to 23 March in Maputo. The youth movement secretary, **Zacarias Kupela**, blamed corruption in the army, where officers siphon off supplies and sell them on the black market. Speakers from the floor told of officers selling uniforms to their own men. There were also accusations of racial discrimination, with delegates pointing out the virtual absence in the army of whites, mesticos or Asians.

Meanwhile, there is a lot of urban discontent about the effects of the new free market. In Maputo the markets are now full of fruit and vegetables but almost empty of shoppers because the prices are so high: tomatoes cost $15 per pound at the official exchange rate. Market traders can make huge profits on small turnovers, so they have replaced state-fixed prices with cartel-fixed prices. The middle class, in particular, is angry because it has not benefitted from the free market as it expected to.

The 11-strong politburo met in one of its longest ever sessions, from 18 February to 3 March, to debate the country's military and economic predicaments. In a statement at the end of the meeting, stressing the links between the two, it said "the objective of South African economic destabilisation is to create dissatisfaction division, and confusion in the country in order to call socialism into question . . . within the framework of the war economy, existing economic and financial resources (must) be channeled as a priority to the war effort."

Three weeks later several politburo members were given new responsibilities and authority over groups of ministries. Four of them came back from the political wilderness; and three have been called back to Maputo from provincial posts. On 24 April the changes were completed with a ministerial reshuffle. Below we outline a few salient points to the politburo changes.

- Gen. **Alberto Chipande**, a former defence minister who in 1983 was sent into virtual retirement as governor of the northern province of Cabo Delgado, now returns to Maputo to take charge of defence again. (Surprisingly, no other changes were made in the top military ranks).
- **Mario Machungo**, a former planning minister who was pushed out of the mainstream in 1983 to become governor of Zambezia province, likewise returns to Maputo and his office as planning minister. He also becomes politburo economic supremo - in charge of planning, finance, banking, foreign trade, labour, wages and prices, transport, minerals, industry and energy.
- **Armando Guebuza**, dismissed as interior minister in June 1984 (AC Vol 24 No 14) has had little to do since then though he was later made a minister in the president's office (probably to allow President **Samora Machel** to keep an eye on him). He has now been made responsible for agriculture, light and food industry, and internal trade. This is a notably smaller role than that given to Machungo, indicating that Guebuza has not yet returned to favour. Both are given a special brief to increase production and to "struggle against racketeering and speculation", which may signal a retreat from the free market.

- **Marcelino dos Santos**, a former party economic secretary and more recently in semi-retirement as governor of Sofala, is recalled to Maputo to devote full time to his role as permanent secretary of the People's Assembly (parliament). Traditionally this is a minor post, but it takes on new importance with *Frelimo's* commitment to hold parliamentary elections this year, for the first time since 1978. But dos Santos has been given no economics role.

The 24 April government reshuffle saw the dismissal of the governor of the *Bank of Mozambique*, **Prakash Ratilal**, and the finance minister, **Rui Baltazar.** They are now respectively vice minister of trade and rector of the university. The post of secretary of state for physical planning, created in 1983 when Machungo was side-lined, is abolished. (The former state secretary for physical planning, **Jose Forjaz**, has been on a study leave in **Italy** for several months). The new finance minister is former minerals minister **Abdul Magid Osman.** Machungo and Osman are proponents of highly centralised planning and big state development projects, a concept which went on the wane after the 1983 fourth party congress. The above three who lost their jobs supported decentralisation and smaller development projects.

Indeed, the reshuffle totally changes Mozambique's international economic face. Baltazar's complete removal from government is a particular surprise. He is vice-chairman of SADCC and an important figure in regional cooperation. Ratilal is well known in international banking circles for his regular trips to try to raise money for Mozambique. Politburo member **Jacinto Veloso** has been made head of a new ministry of cooperation, which is to deal with all Mozambique's foreign economic relations - probably including IMF and *World Bank* negotiations, and probably some of Ratilal's and Baltazar's former tasks.

Several other ministerships and governorships have also changed hands, but for the most part are redistributed to people who are already governors or ministers. One striking aspect about the whole two-part reshuffle is *Frelimo's* failure to bring in new people with new ideas. Indeed it has turned back to those who had been judged failures three years ago. It also seems to spell the end to a phase of decentralisation which was encouraged by having politburo members in the provinces. But most important, the reshuffle brought back to Maputo and back into politics those politburo members who had been eased out and who might have become foci of dissent.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1825

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

PARIS MAINTAINS AID--France will maintain its aid to Mozambique, prime minister Jacques Chirac himself has told Jacinto Veloso, Maputo's new minister responsible for overseas co-operation and former architect of the Nkomati agreement with South Africa. Mr Veloso was assured last week that Mozambique would not be barred from the soft loans provided by France's Fonds d'Aide et Cooperation, as the French minister for foreign aid, Michel Aurillac, said recently (see ION N 227). He also had talks with Jean-Bernard Raimond, the French foreign minister, on the situation in southern Africa, and at the finance ministry on the question of Mozambique's arrears of loan repayments. The upshot is that french economic and financial aid, begun in 1981 with the arrival in power of President francois Mitterrand, will be maintained at its present level. Efforts are also being made to interest French investors further and a working group will meet soon to consider a request from Maputo for a booster loan from the main French aid fund, the Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique. France, which has just given the green light for the opening of an office of Angola's rebel UNITA movement in Paris, seems to be following in Washington's footsteps, giving support for the Mozambican government and the Angolan insurgents. [Text][Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 17 May 86 p 2]/12828

CSO: 3400/1819

CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS PROSPECTS, DETAILS DISCUSSED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text] **AS D-DAY for constitutional proposals to replace AG 8 approaches, sources close to the government today ruled out June 17 as a feasible date for announcing a replacement.**

The Select Committee on National Unity last month adjourned to May 13 so that all parties in the Transitional Government could work out their plans and proposals for a new administrative arrangement for the country.

The committee was charged with then hammering out a joint proposal to be presented to the National Assembly the week beginning May 19.

The government said it hoped to make an announcement on a replacement on its first anniversary on June 17.

However, the reconvening of the National Assembly has already been postponed to May 27.

In addition, early indications are that parties' proposals could be widely divergent, mainly between those who favour a strong central government and those who want meaningful power on the second tier.

There are also differences over the number of districts or provinces.

"June 17 is out of the question," a reliable source close to the government told The Advertiser today.

He pointed out that amongst other things, the legal implications had to be looked at as far as the Constitutional Council was concerned, while there were "some other very funny snags".

The most widely publicised proposals thus far have been those of the DTA and a six-province system said to be favoured by Swapo-D and Swanu.

The DTA blueprint outlines a strong central government, with a largely weak 'second tier' of districts and district governors, as well as a senate. The continued existence of tribal authorities is also provided for.

The plan provides for 17 districts, which includes the division of Owambo into three areas.

Asked about the potentially controversial division of Owambo, DTA general secretary Johan de Waal said the area had been split along tribal lines as well as to try and give the Owambo people more senators.

"We don't want to make the same mistake as the colonial powers of cutting tribes up," he added.

When asked about the acceptability of the DTA's proposals, Mr De Waal said he was confident that the population would accept them.

But, Swapo-D leader Andreas Shipanga confirmed his party's proposals were ready.

In the past Swapo-D and Swanu have been said to favour a provincial system, also with a strong central government.

Baster leader Mr Hans Diergaardt said his party would take a final decision today on whether it would be submitting proposals.

He felt decentralisation was "a very good thing".

"It's no use having a central government that doesn't have contact with the people," he added, underlining he was a firm believer in the adage that "power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely".

Mr Diergaardt said he had no problems with AG 8 as long as the replacement was an im-

provement, brought peace, was internationally acceptable and was effective.

Although the SWA National Party could not be reached for confirmation, indications are that they favour a federal system with very strong provincial powers.

Another plan put forward by the NP in the past has been that of virtually dividing the country into two, the northern part being mostly Owambo.

/8309
CSO: 3400/1716

MINISTERS VISIT OPERATIONAL AREA, TALK WITH MILITARY, PEOPLE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 May 86 p 3

[Text]

THE CIVILIAN population in the Operational Area basically accepted that the presence of Security Forces there was in their own interest, according to three Cabinet ministers.

The three ministers, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, Mr Andreas Shipanga and Mr Andrew Matjila reported to the media yesterday on a brief visit to the north last Saturday.

Chairman of the Cabinet, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, explained that the visit was part of a programme of acquainting Cabinet ministers with the working conditions of members of the police and armed forces operating throughout the country, "and particularly in the Operational Area."

"The three ministers also met and had informal talks with prominent members of the community in Ondangwa," he said.

They also visited the SWA Police Counter Insurgency Unit camp which was attacked during a cross-border raid last week.

Asked if the local people had any complaints about the security forces, Mr Matjila said there had been isolated incidents "which have created misunderstanding between the security forces and the public in general".

But, he said, the presence of the security forces as a protective force was being accepted.

This view was underlined by both Mr Shipanga and Mr Katjiuongua.

Mr Shipanga said that in a war situation it was not a matter of whether you liked somebody or not: "it is a matter of...who can guarantee a measure of security".

Mr Kozonguizi said informal addresses and talks with officers had been held and problems experienced by the men in their work would be taken up at Cabinet level.

Some important aspects they had dealt with included the aims and objectives of the Transitional Government; the role that should be played by the security forces in their relations with the civilian population; and, the general role of security forces in any country against any form of aggression.

He said the ministers had been impressed by the overall attitude of the men and their officers.

Mr Kozonguizi said more frequent visits to the area "to address the masses" were very important and a recommendation to this effect would be made to the Cabinet.

/8309
CSO: 3400/1716

NAVAL CENTRAL LOGISTIC BASE OPENS IN SAPELE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 May 86 p 9

[Article by Olu Adebayo]

[Text] MINISTER of Defence, Major-General Domkat Bali has opened the Navy's first central logistic base and technical training school complex at Sapele in Bendel State.

Known as the "*NNS urhisapele*," the base was converted from the former commercial port of Sapele built by the federal government in 1980.

General Bali said on Thursday that the port was passed on to the Navy last year because of the slump in commercial shipping and the government's desire to ensure that the huge investment did not lie wasted.

The base which is located on the Ethiope River, about a kilometre outside Sapele town, has direct access to the Bight of Benin at Escravos about 150 kilometres away. It also has access routes to both the north and south of the River Niger.

The base apart from providing logistic requirements of the complex also houses the Nigerian Navy Technical Training Centre (NNTTC) which caters for all the technical training of officers and ratings in the Navy.

It also houses the Navy Logistics Training Centre (NNLTC) for logistic and secretarial training of officers and the central depot of the Navy for the storage of parts for the remaining naval establishments in the country.

The base whose conversion was done by Messrs Dornier Nigeria Limited — a West German armaments firm will be under the command of Navy Captain C.W. Esere.

General Bali pressed the point to the senior naval officers present which included Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, that the effectiveness of any naval force depended on the efficient handling of its logistic support.

He asked them to therefore ensure that "this fine base is used to advantage in maintaining a high state of operational readiness."

He also re-emphasised the need for self-reliance in the armed forces especially in the area of technical manpower training.

This, he said, was in conformity with the Federal Military Government's policy on the need for the armed forces to become self-reliant in maintaining ships and equipment.

The technical training centres contain among others, school for weapons, basic and marine engineering and a central workshop.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1833

NIGERIA

OFFICER EXODUS HARMS CONTINUITY IN ARMY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 May 86 p 24

[Text] **PROFESSIONALISM in the army could not be achieved with the high waste in human and material resources we have been witnessing, Commandant of the Command and Staff College (CSC), Jaji, Major-General Paul Omu, has said.**

General Omu representing the Chief of Army Staff, Major-General Sani Abacha, at the closing of Army Infantry seminar yesterday said until the army solved the problem of continuity it would be wasting its time to think of turning out professionals.

He said since he took office in 1984 the Nigerian Army School of Infantry (NASI) has had four commandants and the directory of infantry has had eight directors in less than ten years.

"It is impossible to create a viable organization with high rate of wastage in both human and material resources as we have experienced in the recent past," he declared.

General Omu said if the army was to be protector of the nation it should ponder on how to create a professional and viable organization which was even more desirable now that the army was also in politics, adding "as we ponder over our political future we should ponder over our professional role."

The commandant said though the role of dominating the state was inseparable from protecting it, the army should now think seriously about the cost on professionalism on the state and the army.

The three-day course covered areas such as the re-appraisal of operation **seadog**, problems of infantry in units at border posts, intelligence and security.

It also included the problems of maintenance and spare parts, discipline and crime wave in the army and the country.

Participants were drawn from infantry units in all the divisions of the Army.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1833

NIGERIA

SHAGAYA SAYS DECREE ON CIVIL DEFENSE CORPS EXPECTED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 May 86 p 17

[Text] THE Federal Government will soon promulgate a decree to formally establish and give a wider operational scope to the civil defence corps to safeguard the country from any eventual aggression.

This hint was dropped in Lagos at the weekend by the Internal Affairs Minister, Col. John Shagaya.

In a keynote address delivered at the graduation ceremony of a batch of 100 officers of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) at the University of Lagos, the minister, who was represented by the Federal Controller of Immigration Services, Mr. Isaiah N. Gana, said although the country was not in a war situation yet, "there is need for the country to intensify its external security efforts."

He said the nation required the services of the corps "to protect life and property of the country's civilian citizens.

The minister pointed out that the establishment of such a militant organisation in peace times would enable the country to quickly mobilise a combatant force against external and internal aggressions.

Col. Shagaya enjoined the graduants, 90 per cent of whom were university graduates, not to use their position "to terrorise the public. Apart from the fact that such an action is against military ethics, they are acts of indiscipline which the nation does not condone", he said.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1833

COMMUNAL CLASH IN PLATEAU STATE LEAVES 10 DEAD

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 May 86 p 1

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text] CALM has returned to the troubled area of Umaishi, in Nassarawa Local Government area of Plateau State after a violent clash on Wednesday which left eight dead and property worth thousands of Naira in ruins.

The clash followed a dispute between the people of Egbira and Bassa in the area over the chieftaincy stool of Umaishi. Houses, motorcycles and a filling station were set on fire during the clash.

The *New Nigerian* learnt that the clash was brought under control by the anti-riot policemen dispatched to the area on Thursday.

Sources said the clash was over the choice of the new chief for Umaishi who was to be installed as the second-class chief of the area yesterday.

The state Governor, Colonel Mohammed Chris Ali, drove to the troubled area on Thursday shortly on arrival from Kaduna where he attended the meeting of the 10 northern states governors.

As at yesterday evening, the governor was yet to return to Jos but a peaceful agreement was reached over the issue following the governor's intervention.

It was reliably gathered that the installation ceremony proceeded yesterday as planned but under heavy security.

The state Police Public Relations Officer, DSP Smart Irabor, confirmed that peace had been restored to the troubled area.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1834

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE EXPATRIATE WORK RESTRICTIONS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Bala Mohammed]

[Text] MINISTER of Employment, Labour and Productivity, Rear Admiral Patrick Koshoni, has said the Federal Government would enforce expatriate quota restrictions to reserve certain posts exclusively for Nigerians.

He said this was because complaints about the operation of the system indicated that the objectives of expatriate quota allocation were not being achieved because of the machinations of some employers.

The minister said in an address at the 27th annual conference of Nigerian Economic Society in Kaduna yesterday, that in spite of the need for Nigeria to implement phase two of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) protocol on free movement of people and right to take up employment in any member state, "adequate measures will be effected to ensure that our national socio-economic interests are not in jeopardy."

He said Employment Exchanges and Professional and Executive Registries which were set up to reduce the imperfections in the labour market, provide manpower statistics and reduce the waiting period of the job seekers, had suffered inadequate patronage.

"Personnel managers do not use these public employment offices probably because of the personal influence and social position direct recruitment gives them," he added.

The minister said consideration would be given to employment and that widening the geographical distribution of these offices possibly to the local government headquarters level.

He said government would give stimulus to vocational guidance and employment counselling in order to assist individuals in arriving at vocational choices or to solve other problems which affected their ability to undertake or hold employment.

Governor of Kaduna State, Lt.-Colonel Abubakar Umar said unemployment and underemployment constituted a very serious problem that might be detrimental to our socio-economic progress.

In an address read by the state Commissioner for Economic Planning, Dr. (Mrs.) Halima Audu, the governor said this was obvious because the problem was not only persistent but was also increasing at an alarming rate.

He said some of the related factors that led to this included institutional obstacles such as discrimination against jobs and job-seekers in the labour market, open neglect of employment policies, restrictive wage and income policies and irrelevant educational systems.

The governor said the government was aware of these problems as evident in recent policy decisions, like the one by the state government to implement most of its development projects by direct labour, and the lifting of embargo on employment in the state civil service.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1834

CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYED BEGINS IN KANO

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 16 May 86 pp 1,2

[Article by Eric Meya]

[Text] THE Kano State Government is currently undertaking a census of all the unemployed people in the state with a view to solving the problem of unemployment.

Disclosing this to newsmen at the Murtala Mohammed International Airport yesterday, Governor Ahmad Daku said that the exercise which began last October, also included a census of all farmers in the state.

According to him, the exercise would help the state government in determining those of the unemployed that could be sent to farms and those who could be given some other kinds of employment.

Governor Daku, however, said that the result of the exercise had not been submitted by the appropriate ministry charged with the responsiblity.

The delay, he said, was understandable in view of the fact that the exercise was not declared a special operation but added that if the delay continued there might be the need to make a public announcement calling on the unemployed to go and register at given centres.

The governor attributed the problem of massive unemployment in the country today largely to our educational system

/12828
CSO: 3400/1835

BABANGIDA ANNOUNCES WHEAT IMPORTATION BAN FOR 1987

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 May 86 p 1, 3

[Article by Nkem Agetua and Andrew Isibor]

[Text]

FEDERAL Government has banned the importation of wheat into the country with effect from next year.

The President, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, announced this while commissioning the 59 million Naira Bendel Seed and Flour Mill Limited, Ewu in Okpeho Local Government area of Bendel State yesterday.

President Babangida said the ban on the importation of wheat was in pursuit of the implementation of the programme of local raw material utilization of the present administration.

He advised flour millers in the country to start adjustment to their machinery and procurement organisations as a means of gearing up for milling locally produced grains into flour for the bakery and confectionery industry.

He assured that the Federal Government would appreciate whatever efforts were made by state governments and private individuals to associate with his administration's determination to feed the nation better and more cheaply.

President Babangida predicted a good harvest this year and called on agro-industrial complexes in the country with grain treatment and processing facilities to use up this harvest, to the benefit of the people, rather than allow them to waste.

He repeated that the provision of good quality and cheap food was a top priority of the present administration and pledged support of the Federal Government for agro-industrial projects which depended largely on local raw materials as inputs and which could produce for exports, thereby solving our foreign exchange problems.

In his address, the state Governor, Colonel John Inienger, said the state government would get a farm service organisation to support and encourage the local farmers to increase their production of local raw materials.

He called on all Nigerians to strive to recapture the glory and security which agriculture offered this nation many years ago.

Speaking earlier, the state Commissioner for Agriculture and Mineral Resources, Mr. Michael Kubeyinje, had appealed to the Federal Government to approve additional import licence for the Bendel Seed and Flour Mill to enable it function at full capacity.

He said the import licence already approved for the mill for this year was inadequate as it could only carry it for 4 months.

Our correspondent reported that the President was accorded a warm reception on arrival at the Benin Airport by the people of the state led by the Governor Colonel Inienger and the Oba of Benin, Omo N'oba Erediauwa.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1835

BRIEFS

STUDENTS IN KIEV BRIEF AMBASSADOR--Nigerian student leaders in Kiev and Minsk in the Ukraine Soviet Republic are expected in Moscow anytime from now to brief the Nigerian Embassy on the effect of the chernolyl nuclear accident, the Nigerian Ambassador, Alhaji Isa Modibbo, told the Moscow correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria on Thursday. Alhaji Isa said that the students were expected to give a situation report on the extent of the accident on their health and their studies. He said that the mission has been in constant communication with the Nigerian students in the Ukraine since the accident was reported and that so far none had expressed the desire to be evacuated. "If any student requests to be evacuated, the mission will take the appropriate measures," he said, adding that so far no such request had been made. The correspondent reports that about 130 Nigerian students study in Kiev--the nearest city to Chernobyl, where the atomic power plant accident took place on April 26. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 May 86 p 13]/12828

STUDENTS TRAIN IN FRANCE--About 700 Nigerians are currently undergoing training in different fields in France under the Franco-Nigerian technical co-operation, Mr A. Chapuis, the counsellor for cultural affairs in the French Embassy said in Lagos Tuesday. In an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), Mr Chapuis said that 750 Nigerians had already benefitted from the technical assistance programme which started in 1981. The field covered under the programme, he added, included agriculture, water resources, natural resources, mechanics and electro-mechanics and basic science in physics, chemistry and mathematics. He explained that the cultural scientific and technical relations between the two countries had developed considerably since 1977, adding that at the moment, there were 1,300 independent Nigerian students studying in various higher institutions of learning in France. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 May 86 p 16] /12828

THERMAL POWER PLANT COMMISSIONED--The new ₦700 million Egbin Thermal Power Station capable of generating 1,320 megawatts of electricity yearly was yesterday commissioned by President Ibrahim Babangida. The edifice said to be the biggest in Africa, is NEPA's new bid to generate enough electricity to meet the nation's rising demand. Built on the north shore of the Lagos Lagoon, the station is equipped with six dual fuel reheat steam units of 200 megawatts each. The first three units are already in commercial operation, the fourth unit is undergoing commissioning rests. The fifth will be fired up in June and the sixth unit is in an advanced stage of construction. The new plant is capable of running both natural gas and fuel oil. The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation will soon construct the Natural Gas pipeline to supply the plant by 1987. Feasibility studies and site selection for the project started in 1976 while construction work started in 1982. The plant is expected to be completed in November 1987. [Text][Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 May 86 p 1]/12828

CSO: 3400/1834

BRIEFS

NEW ROAD FOR PORT--The construction of a road 450 kilometres long linking northwest Somalia to the port of Boosaaso will be started next July by a number of Italian civil engineering firms, including Lodigiani and Astaldi. The port, situated less than 200 kilometres from Cape Guardafui, will be equipped with a ro-ro terminal able to handle up to three 6,000 tonne container ships and a number of trawlers. The project is being funded by Italy under the 400 million lire aid agreement signed in Mogadishu last March 23. Apart from their economic importance in opening up the whole Bari region and providing an outlet for the livestock industry (up to now cattle can only be embarked at the port of Berbera), these new facilities have an evident strategic interest which must be welcome to the United States, already using Berbera, as Sudan seems determined to bring more balance to its international relations and the Soviet Union is building up its presence in Ethiopia. Cape Guardafui, the tip of the Horn of Africa, controls the entrance to the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea. [Text][Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 10 May 86 p 5]/12828

CSO: 3400/1819

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY, FERTILIZER PRICES UP--The Tanzania Fertiliser Company announced on April 30 that it was raising its retail prices of fertilisers by between nine and 49 per cent. The general manager of the TFC, J. Goebel, gave no reason for the increases. A sharp rise was last imposed in 1984 when the government decided to end subsidies on fertilisers. This increases come a few weeks after a steep increase of 67 per cent in electricity prices. Since then there has been general expectation of a flurry of price increases on all Tanzanian-made products. What is less certain is that the imminent increases in wages announced by President Ali hassan Mwinyi on May 1 will be enough to make up for the rise in the cost of living. Two days before the TFC's increases, the minister for finance, economy and planning, Cleopa Msuya, had stressed the need for a new prices policy. He said that there was no longer the abundance of goods which obtained when the current pricing system was introduced in the 1970's, noting, "People can no longer obtain their basic needs at the controlled prices". Price controls also had adverse effects on the performance of local firms, Mr Msuya said, adding that after the liberalisation of imports "there is need to introduce price competition in order to enhance efficiency in almost all aspects of our industries and parastatal trading organisations. The argument is a favourite one of the International Monetary Fund. [Text][Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSPAPER in English 10 May 86 p 6]/12828

WARIOBA PREACHES DISCIPLINE--Tanzania's prime minister and first vice-president, Joseph Warioba, marked his first six months in office by calling a press conference for local journalists to give them his views on the current situation in the country. He said the programme for reducing government expenditure had not been implemented in a satisfactory manner. In theory 30,000 civil servants and State employees should have been dismissed last year, but many of them found new jobs in the same departments by means of nepotism. Mr Warioba said negligence should be punished by disciplinary measures and not be transfer to another department or retirement. The prime minister ruled out the possibility of a referendum on Tanzani's negotiations with the International Monetary Fund, as desired by certain armed forces commissars who are highly suspicious of the IMF (see ION N 217). Mr Warioba showed the same concern for a firm hand when he chaired the National Consultative Economic and Planning Council studying the draft budget. Leaders of national companies who were unable to enforce discipline should resign, he said. Members of the council made several important recommendations, including the need to

provide farmers with consumer goods to encourage them to produce, the reduction of interest rates on loans to buy agricultural inputs, and the revision of the investment code to encourage foreign businessmen to invest in tourism. They also questioned the necessity to continue the costly project to transfer the capital to Dodoma. [Text][Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 17 May 86 p 6]/12828

CSO: 3400/1819

ZAMBIA

PARTY OFFICIALS ORDERED TO RENEW MEMBERSHIP OR QUIT POSTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 May 86 p 1

[Text]

LUSAKA Urban governor Mr Michael Sata has ordered Party officials who have not renewed their cards to do so or quit their posts by Friday this week.

He has discovered during his continuing tour of wards in the district that the Party was moribund because of lack of organisation, squabbling and financial indiscipline.

The most notorious ward, according to Mr Sata's observation, is Chaisa, where he found no proper membership records, no minutes of meetings, no records of donations and no proper financial records.

From records in his office, Mr Sata noted that out of 1,992 officials in the ward, only 200 had renewed their membership this year and only 375 new members had been recruited.

At Ngwerere Ward, none of the 1,464 officials had renewed their cards and not a single member had been recruited this year.

And out of 1,218 officials in Justin Kabwe Ward, only 818 had renewed their cards while none of the 2,532 officials at Mpulungu Ward had renewed membership.

Addressing a meeting at Chaisa Pre-school yesterday, Mr Sata wondered what justification there was for leaders to hold Party posts at ward and branch levels when they were not Party members.

"I am giving you seven days in which to renew your membership. If you don't, I am conducting by-elections in your wards next Friday because you cannot lead the people when you are not members of the Party. May be this will help solve problems in the wards," he said.

At Chaisa, which district youth chairman Mr William Banda described as the source of problems, Mr Sata took ward secretary Mr Samuel Tembo to task for failing to produce all documents and records.

The governor was told that the ward was fraught with mudslinging, suspensions and counter-suspensions without regard to the Party Constitution. A group of people masquerading as Party militants levied marketeers money, using Kwacha branch date stamp.

What surprised the governor was that the ward secretary kept receipts of the levies without cash and could not tell him who issued and signed the receipts.

Mr Banda told the governor that leaders in the ward were "very stubborn. They suspended elected officials and imposed leaders of their choice on the people".

In 1983, people were asked to donate money for the clinic in the area "but the money has vanished. Bwana governor, Chaisa ward is very complicated. Any official who complains about the running of financial affairs gets suspended without going through the disciplinary committee."

Mr Sata spent three hours conducting an on-the-spot "academy" on the black board with chalk on the requirements of the Party Constitution and told the officials that if they followed the Constitution, they would be operating smoothly.

Earlier, he ordered vigilantes in the ward to "shepherd" all marketeers conducting their business along the sewage line at the back of the market which they had abandoned for unexplained reasons.

He warned that he would ask the police to move and restore order if vigilantes failed to carry out the task by today.

During a brief inspection of the market, the governor found nearly all stalls and kiosks empty and overgrown with grass.

Five women who were selling tomatoes and other vegetables complained of loss of business since their friends deserted the market and customers followed them to the sewage line.

/8309
CSO: 3400/1814

KWACHA AUCTION SYSTEM RECEIVES GOVERNMENT ATTENTION

Kaunda Pledges 'Side-effect' Investigation

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Text]

By all Reporter

PRESIDENT Kaunda is soon to appoint a tariff commission of inquiry to look at the side-effects of the auction system and recommend which industries and goods required protection.

The commission would comprise representatives from the Zambia Federation of Employers, government, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association.

The inquiry team, which would precede the appointment of a permanent tariff commission, would be given three months in which to gather information.

The government was taking steps to stabilise the Kwacha and lessen economic hardships people have been experiencing.

"We will take steps to stabilise the Kwacha. We are not going to be the first to do so because America, Japan and other Western nations do the same when their currencies are dropping. In a week's time, the central bank and the Ministry of Finance would recommend to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank when they meet and we will see how they react to this," he said.

Dr Kaunda suspected that there was a highly organised cartel of businessmen manipulating the auction system by bidding uniformly and highly to the detriment of the Kwacha.

He said he had observed the bids for the past two weeks and was surprised to find that everyone of them was bidding at the same rate.

"When I looked at the papers, I was surprised to find that it was uniform, everyone was bidding at K7. How can this be unless the businessmen conspired to bid at the same rate. That is why I believe that certain measures must be taken before appointing the tariff commission."

To improve on the system, he said, the commission of inquiry should initially analyse what is taking place in every sector of the economy and make the necessary recommendations.

"The commission will have to recommend where protection is required in the industries. At the moment, the way the auctio-

ning system is running only luxuries are coming in and we are unable to protect the local industry."

The President said that during his recent visit to the Netherlands he was asked whether the reshuffle he made at the Ministry, of Finance and other financial institutions meant that Zambia had deviated from her present measures of restructuring the economy.

"I am aware that some of our friends in the West have become apprehensive over the recent changes. The fact that I have made reshuffles does not mean that the system will change. The changes were meant to bring in fresh minds to implement new decisions in the system and not that those who were there earlier had failed," he explained.

Bank Governor Announces Modification

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 86 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter

THE bidding mechanism at the weekly foreign exchange auctioning will be modified to ensure a more stable and acceptable exchange rate level because the current method is "imperfect".

Bank of Zambia governor Dr Leonard Chivuno announced in Lusaka last night that the central bank, the Ministry of Finance and Planning and other Government agencies were working on modifications that would lead to a more stable exchange rate.

Addressing the Bankers Association of Zambia at Hotel Inter-Continental, Dr Chivumo said: "Our experience with the (auctioning) system so far is that the 'marginal bid pricing mechanism' to strike the rate is somewhat imperfect as it tends to cause wide upward fluctuations resulting in great instability and sharp depreciation of the exchange rate of the Kwacha.

"This has caused great concern about the suitability of this system to correct the imbalances in the economy."

The central bank would continue to pursue a more active policy stance to stem down the level of liquidity in the economy "which we are convinced has contributed to the instability and sharp depreciation of the Kwacha".

Dr Chivuno could not divulge the nature of the modifications because discussions were still in progress.

He warned that "stiff measures" would be introduced to stem the importation of luxuries.

There was no doubt that the "no funds involved" or "no questions asked" system of imports had been abused.

"Development of our economy cannot be achieved through imports of luxury consumer goods but the imports and use of machinery, equipment, spare parts and raw materials.

"In broad terms, we believe that a new tariff system which will slap appropriate tariffs on these consumer goods will be put in place soon.

"This measure will make these goods expensive and might be the only way to discourage their importation."

Although the establishment of a tariff commission had been postponed, "introduction of interim and emergency tariff measures now is being actively considered".

He was convinced that such tariffs would reduce luxury goods which were now flooding most shops.

A suggestion had been floated on how the holders of "no funds involved" licences could be given guidelines without necessarily subjecting them to questions

Minister Forecasts More RIFs, Closures

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 May 86 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter

MASS lay-offs of workers and closure of some companies will become unavoidable in Zambia unless appropriate adjustments are made to the current foreign exchange auctioning system.

Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Jameson Kalaluka said although many companies were performing better than before the auction, commodity prices had escalated to unprecedent levels.

Officially opening a three-day workshop on "parastatals and economic development in Zambia" at Lusaka's Barn Motel yesterday, Mr Kalaluka said the revision of the whole system was imperative.

"Otherwise, if the system is left as it is, then many companies will experience dramatic drops in their sales necessitating the laying off of workers and even closure of some businesses."

It was for that reason the Party and its Government was in the process of reviewing the system to make appropriate adjustments.

He told the workshop the Party and its Government had an obligation to provide not only the infractructure but to take part in the economic life of the nation.

Because of that, parastatal organisations, statutory boards as well as companies, some of which have private participation, had been set up.

But he admitted that in recent years the performance of some parastatal organisations had been a source of concern, raising questions over their role in national development.

He disagreed with the notion that privatisation of parastatals would be the most radical step to improve their performance, saying that would be a false move.

Problems which had beset many parastatal organisations were because of external factors, like State control versus corporate autonomy, including the choice of technology, location, market regulation, pricing and incentives.

Internally, problems which affected the operation of parastatals include poor management, liquidity and financial constraints which were common not only in developing countries but in industrialised states as well.

"The Party and its Government however constantly review their performance to satify themselves that they live to their objectives and purpose they were created for," Mr Kalaluka said.

He reiterated that State participation in a national economy could not be avoided because there were certain areas in which private companies would be reluctant to invest.

"This is so because the investment required is either too large such as in railways, posts and telecommunications to mention only a few. Many governments also feel that investment in strategic sectors should be under firm control of the government."

It was evident therefore that State organisations had contributed much to the economy despite problems like those with Namboard and the defunct Zambia-Tanzania Road Services and Tobacco Board of Zambia.

As far as the parastatals' future was concerned, they were there to stay because the reasons for which they were conceived had not changed in essence.

"This situation is reinforced by the fact that the State will no longer subsidise loss-making parastatals. Those which fail to live to expectations will have to close."

What was required now was to concentrate efforts on consolidating existing ones as opposed to setting up new parastatals except in circumstances where it was absolutely necessary to do so.

/8309
CSO: 3400/1813

DISBURSEMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS OUTLINED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 30 Apr 86 p 1

[Text]

By Mail Reporter

ONLY about 8.6 per cent of more than 100 million US dollars disbursed during the weekly auction has gone towards importing finished goods.

Bank of Zambia director of Balance of Payments and International Economic Relations Division, Mr Gershom Mumba revealed this in Ndola yesterday during his lecture on the foreign exchange auctioning and its effects.

He told Party committee members and works councillors that the total amount of foreign exchange disbursed was 108.6 million US dollars during the first 24 auctions.

Mr Mumba told the three-day seminar organised by four ZIMCO companies — Indeni, TAZAMA, Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation [ZESCO] and the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation [PTC] that 39 per cent of the money went toward financing intermediate goods.

Thirty-one per cent was used to import machinery and equipment while payment for services accounted for 14.6 per cent.

Mr Mumba, however, admitted that the foreign exchange system was open to abuse, and to stop such practice he called for alertness among those managing the issue of foreign exchange.

/8309
CSO: 3400/1815

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA BLAMES UNITA INSURGENTS FOR LANDMINE DEATHS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 26 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] **UNITA rebels of Angola are planting landmines in Zambia which killed two people in Mwinilunga a week ago.**

The two Zambians died when they stepped on a landmine planted by the Angolan insurgents.

The revelation was made by President Kaunda in Solwezi on Thursday.

Dr Kaunda, who was in Solwezi to open the Seventh provincial Party conference, called on people to be vigilant and security-conscious.

"Security measures should not be left in the hands of the armed forces. It is the responsibility of everyone in the province," Dr Kaunda said.

He said the rebels were bent on disrupting peace in Zambia.

"We should guard ourselves against such enemies," the President told hundreds of Party and Government leaders and militants who welcomed him at Solwezi airstrip.

The province had been an arena for terrorist activities of the late South African-trained rebel, Adamson Mushala, who was shot dead by security forces in 1983.

Despite Mushala's death, remnants of his group continued with subversion in the province.

At one stage, the terrorists attacked an Italian company exploring minerals in the area forcing the firm to abandon the project.

In Luanda captured UNITA guerrilla officer has confessed to organising the cold-blooded massacre of more than 300 villagers in southern Angola, the Angolan News Agency (ANGOP) has reported, reports ZANA.

It quoted Major Andre Zeca as saying he and his men had orders to kill many people and rob them, using axes to save ammunition.

The massacre occurred last January and February in Chicambi, Waba and Caconda in Huila Province, ANGOP said.

It said Zeca, in UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) since 1976, had also taken part in the massacre in 1979 of several hundred people in Mungo and Ballundo townships in central Huambo province.

/8309
CSO: 3400/1816

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WARNED AGAINST CLASS DISRUPTIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 May 86 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter

THE University of Zambia will take stern action against any student trying to disrupt classes, acting registrar Mr Wisdom Bowa, warned yesterday.

Mr Bowa's warning comes in the wake of a threat by the university's student union to organise a class boycott next week to back up demands for an ambulance for the university clinic and a vehicle for the dean of students department.

The boycott, planned for Thursday, fell through when students ignored the circular from Unzasu executive, urging them not to go for their classes until the administration acted on its demands.

A member of the union executive who asked not to be named said the matter had been discussed further and a decision had been reached to boycott classes either from Monday or Tuesday next week. "Everybody is in very bad mood here," he said.

But, in a circular to Unzasu executive, dated May 7 Mr Bowa urged all students to go for classes as usual "as there is no reason for grievance".

"Anybody who obstructs or intimidates any student from attending classes or disrupts classes in any way can expect to be dealt with severely."

Mr Bowa wondered why the student body was agitating for a class boycott over matters it had not discussed with the administration.

"I must add that the administration has had no discussion whatsoever with you on either the ambulance or transport for the dean of students."

He reminded the student union that the administration had instructed the bursar on March 18 to place orders for five vehicles — one 26 seater bus for use on field trips for small groups of students, one Nissan Urvan ambulance, one small mail vehicle and two pick-ups for the maintenance department.

The order for the ambulance was scheduled to be placed during the first week of June and delivery expected before the end of July, depending on manufacturing schedules.

/8309
CSO: 3400/1816

NATION STRIVES TO CLEAR SHORT-TERM EXTERNAL DEBT ARREARS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Apr 86 p 6

[Article by Patti Waldmeir]

[Text] THE Zambian government, which is implementing one of the toughest economic reform programmes in Africa, is taking steps to clear a $430m backlog of short-term external debt arrears.

The aim is to restore the country's damaged credibility with its international trading partners and prospective investors in Zambia.

The Bank of Zambia, the central bank, is proposing to settle 40 000 claims in the so-called "pipeline" of short-term arrears, some of which date back to the late Seventies. It will issue promissory notes for the larger items while making direct repayments of the vast number of smaller trade claims involved as well as personal remittances owed to individuals.

Government's commitment to tackle the arrears after several years of inaction comes when the country is going through its worst economic crisis since independence in 1964. The external payments situation is perilous: without rescheduling, debt service due in 1986 would consume a crushing 83% of export earnings.

Cobalt

The Bank of Zambia's plan for dismantling the pipeline, was published in preliminary form last month and formal offer documents are due to go out in May.

The plan is part of an IMF-supported economic reform programme aimed at restructuring the economy, currently dependent on copper and cobalt exports for 95% of hard currency earnings.

President Kenneth Kaunda recently replaced the economic team which drew up the reform programme, reshuffling his minister of finance, central bank governor and presidential economic adviser. Government officials stress, however, that the motive of the reshuffle was political and that they expect no major changes to the programme.

Terms

Foreign private investment in agriculture could play a major role in the recovery effort, but Zambian officials concede that investors will inevitably be put off by the Bank of Zambia's failure so far to remit foreign companies' legitimate profits and dividends which have been blocked in the pipeline.

To deal with this problem, the Bank of Zambia and its advisers, UK merchant bank Morgan Grenfell and accountants Peat Marwick Mitchell & Company, have devised a plan involving the issuance of US dollar-denominated promissory notes.

The terms of the offer to pipeline creditors, which have yet to be finalised, are expected to be:

- Early next year, promissory notes are to be issued with maturities spread over a nine-year period from 1988.

The notes will be issued for the principal amount of "pipeline" debt (subject to reconfirmation against commercial bank records

in a database set up by the advisers).

The notes will carry a single maturity date determined by the date debt entered the pipeline, on a first-in first-out basis. Interest will be paid at 5% per annum for the period from the date of note issue to the date of repayment.

● A large number of smaller claims, of under $3 000 to $4 000, are to be settled in full in 1987 (no notes will be issued). The advisers estimate that up to half of the total number of trade creditors fall into this category.

● Personal remittances, which include such items as end of contract gratuities, are to be cleared beginning in 1987. The aim is to repay all such creditors by the end of 1989 on a first-in first-out basis.

Proposal

Officials say that although they do not expect any major changes in the offer with the appointment of a new Bank of Zambia governor, Dr L S Chivuno, in the recent reshuffle, it could lead to a delay in the despatch of offer documents.

Zambia's advisers estimate the total pipeline at $430m, but this excludes more than $100m in overdue Letters of Credit owed to international banks which are not covered by the central bank's proposals. Had Zambia agreed to pay interest on the arrears from the original maturity date, rather than from the date of note issue, the country would face a total short-term arrears backlog, including bank debt, of about $700m, say economists.

Zambia's projected foreign exchange revenues would not allow payment of full post-maturity interest, says the Bank of Zambia. But local bankers and businessmen say there must be serious doubts over whether the bank can meet even the more limited repayment schedule, involving about $40m per year over the next decade.

Output

Much will depend on whether a $300m rehabilitation programme for the mining industry succeeds in boosting output.

According to Bank of Zambia officials, the precarious nature of Zambia's external payments position makes a firm commitment to a repayment timetable impossible.

Government officials admit that any failure to issue the notes as planned or to repay them on time would do little to improve the country's poor international reputation.

But, according to bank officials, the pipeline creditors are aware of the constraints Zambia faces and have reacted well to preliminary soundings on the proposed offer.

Two options

Morgan Grenfell also reports a positive creditor response but UK merchants bankers Lazard Bros, which represents 16 major creditors holding $30m in claims, have strongly criticised the offer on the grounds that its terms are worse than those agreed recently with the "Paris Club" of creditor governments.

It is understood that there will be at least two other options for pipeline creditors who do not opt for the note issue: creditors willing to accept a heavy discount of around 3:1 may still be able to arrange settlement on a case-by-case basis through their commercial bank and the Bank of Zambia and reinvested pipeline funds will continue to attract benefits.

These include the possibility that funds can be withdrawn for reinvestment at a much more favourable exchange rate than when the debts entered the pipeline. — *Financial Times*

/8309
CSO: 3400/1818

GOVERNMENT TO REPAY DEBTS TO YUGOSLAVIA IN KIND

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 May 86 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter

AN international Yugoslav company — Energo-Invest — has expressed willingness to be paid in kind for some of Zambia's outstanding debts to ease debt-servicing problems.

Chairman of the firm Mr Dragustin Kosovac told President Kaunda at State House yesterday the decision was intended to help Zambia during her present difficulties.

Mr Kosovac who would not say the amount outstanding, said his company appreciated the problems Zambia was facing and was prepared to help by accepting goods instead of cash.

The company, which specialises in electrical projects has been operating in Zambia for the past 17 years.

Mr Kosovac said Energo-Invest engaged more Zambians than Yugoslavs on projects.

In his welcome remarks Dr Kaunda praised the partnership between Zambia and the Yugoslav firm.

Dr Kaunda who later hosted a luncheon for the Yugoslav delegation, said Zambia was ready to forge ahead and hoped Energo-Invest was also eager to rekindle cooperation.

In Livingstone, chairman of the Mpongwe Development Company Mr Martin Mubanga said the K7 million electrification programme for the MDC had been completed.

The project, which was undertaken by Energo-Invest was expected to save the company K2 million in fuel costs annually.

Mr Mubanga, who is Southern Province political secretary, said all the plans that were made for Mpongwe would now be put into motion since electricity was available.

The company would save about K3,000 a day on diesel. "For the last seven years we have been trying to get power and for Mpongwe it is a dream come true since some investors were doubtful whether the programme would succeed," he said.

A ceremony would be held soon to inaugurate the installation of electricity. The power supply goes up to Mukumpu — a mining venture which is 20 km away.

Mr Mubanga said people living near the power lines would use electricity as they could easily pay for connection of power to their areas.

He said: "This is a big achievement which shows that the Party is not giving lip-service to agriculture. This is a practical example." He commended President Kaunda for his personal interest in the Mpongwe project.

Three months ago the Government gave MDC K4 million for electrification.

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CSO: 3400/1814

STATE LAYS OFF 5,000 WORKERS IN 'SPEEDY MANNER'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 May 86 p 1

[Text] THE Government has laid off 5,000 daily workers as part of the long awaited reduction in public expenditure.

Minister of State for the Civil Service Mr John Mwondela and the National Union of Public Service Workers (NUPSW), which represents daily paid employees, confirmed the redundancies in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Mwondela hinted that the redundancies would soon spread to the civil service. NUPSW chairman Mr William Chipasha said more than 5,000 of his 82,000 plus members were affected by the exercise.

But Mr Chipasha indicated that his union would make strong representations to the Government because the "retired" workers were not being given enough time to wind up their affairs.

The retiring employees are being given a month's notice instead of the stipulated three months.

Mr Mwondela would not indicate the exact number of daily paid workers to be laid off. But he said permanent secretaries in various ministries had been given certain percentages of workers to be pruned.

Mr Chipasha said reports from the union's regional offices in Eastern, Northern, Southern and North-Western provinces indicated that more than 500 workers had already received notices of their termination of employment.

It was estimated that more than 5,000 daily paid workers in the ministries of Education, Health and other Government departments would be affected by the exercise.

He described as "discrimination" the speedy manner in which the Government had gone about pruning daily paid workers and not top civil servants.

"Such actions can be used as propaganda against the Party and its Government. UNIP which promised employment is now doing the opposite," Mr Chipasha charged.

But Mr Mwondela said the pruning of civil servants would shortly be undertaken after approval by Parliament to reduce the retirement age for such category of workers.

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CSO: 3400/1814

KAUNDA DISCUSSES MINING, PROMISES FUEL PRICE REVIEW

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Text]

THE LIFESPAN of Zambia's copper mines could be prolonged if operations were properly organised and new and cheaper methods introduced, President Kaunda has said.

The mines would continue to be the mainstay of Zambia's economy for many years because it was the only industry at the moment generating foreign exchange.

He was optimistic that with the reduction in the price of crude oil and an increase in the copper prices, mining operations should become less expensive thereby enabling the country to earn more money.

Earning from the copper industry would be used to re-organise the agricultural economy, he said.

Although production of copper had become very expensive with losses being made for every tonne produced, the mines would continue to earn Zambia foreign exchange.

During the last two quarters, the mines earned Zambia nearly 400 million United States dollars.

He said the people being declared redundant from the mines would be deployed to other related ventures while the majority would be encouraged to form co-operatives that would service the mines.

Co-operatives to maintain mining equipment and provide other services should be formed by the retired miners who are more conversant with mining operations.

Dr Kaunda said if the mines continue producing copper at the present rate, then the lifespan of the mines will be shortened but if operations were reorganised there is still more years to go.

The fact that the government attached great importance to the mines did not mean that other industries like agriculture have been denigrated.

"We will continue to decentralise in other industries like agriculture. The mining industry has been our eye-opener for the new impetus in agriculture."

He said the country had a lot of mineral deposits scattered all over and that these would be better mined by co-operatives.

President Kaunda also announced that the government would review the prices of fuel and other lubricants immediately new stocks of crude oil, now selling at rock-bottom prices start arriving.

The country was still using crude bought before the price of oil per barrel fell to between 10 and 15 United States dollars.

He challenged journalists to be on the lookout so that when the new stocks start arriving, the price of fuel is not maintained at old levels.

"The people must benefit from the reduced prices of crude oil on the international market. The government will definitely review the prices once the old stocks are exhausted," he said.

The media should be the watchdog of the people so that they are not cheated, Dr Kaunda said.

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CSO: 3400/1814

MUYOMBE ROAD CONSTRUCTION, GRAIN COLLECTION FACILITATED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 May 86 p 5

[Text]

By Times Reporter

ROAD construction has started in earnest from Muyombe, Isoka, to Chama in the Eastern Province to facilitate maize haulage during this year's marketing season.

Namboard and cooperative unions in both Eastern and Northern provinces were making arrangements to move into the area — Muyombe and Thendere — to buy the crop as soon as the road was completed.

Northern Province permanent secretary Mr Isaac Manda and Isoka district governor Mr Andrew Kaonga confirmed in separate interviews in Kasama and Isoka yesterday that the roads department was already in Muyombe and had made progress on the project.

The opening up of Muyombe on the border with Malawi in the north to an alternative route in the south was expected to end the grain collection problem which had dogged the area for years.

Mr Kaonga, who has just moved to Isoka from Mongu, said once the road was commissioned preference would be given to the hauling of more than 130,000 bags of maize which had been marooned in Muyombe since 1984.

"Some of the maize is rotten and can only be used as stockfeed. It is a pity that because of impassable roads we lost some of the grain," Mr Kaonga said.

On the marketing season preparations, Mr Manda said the province was expected to produce surplus maize for national consumption. The Northern Province Cooperative Union would buy it for Namboard.

"The NCU has started buying in some parts but many farmers will have to wait for weeks to market their produce because of the moisture content in the grain."

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CSO: 3400/1816

STATE SCRAPS MAIZE CEILING, PERMITS TRANSPORT INCREASES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 May 86 p 1

[Text] By Times Reporter

GOVERNMENT has scrapped the ceiling on maize buying by provincial cooperative unions and approved higher rates for transporters to ensure no grain is wasted during this year's marketing season.

The State which imposed the ceiling on unions under the liberalised maize marketing system, has further allowed unions to borrow from banks more than Government guarantees depending on their grain purchases.

This was announced in Lusaka yesterday by Minister of Agriculture and Water Development General Kingsley Chinkuli when he revealed resolutions adopted by the national marketing workshop held in the capital last week.

Gen Chinkuli conceded that the previous arrangement where the State placed ceilings on maize purchases by the unions was faulty and that it was better to allow them to buy as much as they could afford.

Namboard, now the buyer of the last resort under the new marketing arrangements, would purchase surplus maize from the four surplus provinces — Central, Eastern, Southern and Northern.

Provincial contingency committees, through district committees, have been urged to supervise the buying and movement of grain by all parties involved in marketing.

On the revised rates designed to entice transporters to haul the crop, Gen Chinkuli explained that those operating in provinces with bad roads would receive more while those operating in areas with good roads would get less.

The minister appealed to all district councils to seek help from non-Governmental organisations in the grading of roads to facilitate the crop haulage exercise.

Government would seek assistance from the European Economic Community (EEC) in the grading of feeder roads leading to the most productive areas.

Money allocated in this year's budget, though inadequate, would be spent on grading priority roads as quickly as possible.

On inputs, the workshop decided that those wishing to buy fertiliser directly from Nitrogen Chemicals could do so to reduce the burden shouldered by Namboard which would remain the sole importer of the commodity.

Transporters would be required to ferry fertiliser to the provinces in addition to moving crops to speed up delivery of the vital input.

National contingency planning committee under the Prime Minister's office should ensure no transporter registered the same vehicles for more than one province as this practice tended to deprive some areas of transport, resulting in delayed movement of crops.

To ensure prompt payment of farmers, the Ministry of Finance and Planning has been asked to release price differential and maize handling subsidies in good time.

On maize control, the workshop resolved that Namboard would make the necessary rules for millers regarding allocations and utilisation.

"Millers flouting those rules will be subjected to punitive measures including the withdrawal of licences."

The stop-order system would continue to be the major tool for loan recoveries from farmers under the liberalised marketing system. Every stop-order would be subjected to a K5 registration fee but the maximum charge for every stop-order would be K100.

To expedite acquisition and distribution of grain bags, the Zambia Cooperative Federation (ZCF) and Namboard would both import empty grain bags with effect from next year.

Large agricultural concerns too would be permitted to import empty bags for their use only and not for resale.

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CSO: 3400/1815

STATE IMPORTS MALAWI MAIZE TO COVER SHORTFALL

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 9 May 86 p 1

[Text]

By Mail Reporter

GOVERNMENT has imported 500,000 bags of maize from Malawi to offset the anticipated shortfall in the nation's food requirement.

The bags of maize will start arriving in the country in two weeks' time.

The country expects to harvest 8.5 million bags of maize this year falling short of the national requirement of about 10 million bags.

A meeting between the Truckers Association of Zambia (TAZ) and Namboard to map out a strategy to haul the maize from Lilongwe was held in Lusaka on Wednesday.

Namboard asked TAZ to mobilise 400 trucks to be engaged in the exercise expected to start next week.

TAZ chairman Charles Madondo said in Lusaka yesterday that his association was making adequate arrangements for the exercise.

"We are appealing to all truckers to register their vehicles intended for the exercise with Namboard."

Mr Madondo said there was urgency in hauling the maize from Malawi to ensure that the exercise did not interfere with transportation of local grown grain.

Truckers interested in the exercise should liaise with the association in connection with road permits to enable them to travel to Malawi.

"We are ready to undertake the exercise in time to ensure that we do not disturb the local programme," Mr Madondo said.

Namboard general manager, Major-General Charles Nyirenda was recently in Malawi to finalise the transaction. The cost of the maize was not disclosed.

Early this year, Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane announced that government was to import one million bags of maize to offset the anticipated shortfall.

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CSO: 3400/1815

MUGABE WARNS AGAINST REGIONALISM, TRIBALISM

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 86 p 1

[Article by Ray Mawerera]

[Text] MASVINGO.

ZANU (PF) will not tolerate anyone who tries to sow seeds of division in the party on the basis of either region or tribe, the party's First Secretary and President, Cde Robert Mugabe, said here yesterday.

And he warned individual members who tried to destroy the party that they could themselves be destroyed.

Addressing about 40 000 people gathered for the belated election victory celebrations at Mucheke Stadium, south-west of Masvingo, he said Zanu (PF) had got to where it was through the commitment and dedication of its members and a united sense of purpose.

"If we lose that same resolve, we cannot go far," he said. While there were people who were new to the party, and were not fully conversant with its operations there were also others whose wish was to destroy the party by splitting its ranks.

But the party was more powerful than any single individual and no one was allowed to split it. Cde Mugabe urged for unity and common understanding.

"We cannot have in our midst some people who say that if someone comes from Chipinge, not Harare, or from Zowa not Mashava, then therefore he is not one of us," he said.

"We cannot tolerate such dirty mischief in our party . . . (There are) those who want to destroy the party by insulting certain tribes and organising little cliques on the basis of region or tribe; if this is leadership, who are you leading?

"Did you choose me to lead the Gushungo people of Zvimba only? The strength of the party is in its national membership. It has only one totem -- the totem of Zanu. We are one; Zanu is one with the people. Anyone who attempts to destroy the party will himself be destroyed, leaving the party solid."

Masvingo's election victory celebrations were the last to be held by any province, and came nearly a year after 11 Masvingo MPs swept 98 percent of the votes cast in last year's general election.

More than 18 head of cattle were slaughtered and tens of thousands of people -- ferried to Mucheke Stadium from collection points from the province's seven districts by seven district buses -- celebrated with pomp and ceremony at a lively occasion attended by several MPs and members of Zanu (PF)'s Central Committee and Politburo.

In his address, Cde Mugabe also said there was severe drought in areas like Chivi, Mwenezi and Zaka and the "food for work" programme would be introduced. Other areas had also been affected by too much rain, but as a whole, the country had reaped very high yields and would not have to ask for outside assistance.

He called for fresh efforts to strengthen the party to ensure that membership was known. He also said there was need for equitable development in the various provinces in accordance with the Five-Year National Development Plan.

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CSO: 3400/1715

NKALA CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING POLICE FORCE

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 86 p 1

[Text]

Herald Reporter

THE nation's police must be turned into a crack force that can protect the public and win the fight against ever more sophisticated crime, the Minister of Home Affairs, Cde Enos Nkala, said yesterday.

He was officially opening a conference of Zimbabwe Republic Police chiefs held in Harare yesterday.

Cde Nkala said since he moved to Home Affairs he and members of the police force had tackled police problems of discipline, crimes committed by members of the force and many others.

"I am happy to observe that police performance is very much on the improvement but there is still more room for improvement. Zimbabwe, like most countries in the world, has to find ways and means of dealing with an ever-rising crime rate," he said.

"The public has become aware that they are not being policed sufficiently and are complaining about this situation. In addition, criminals are becoming ever more sophisticated and one must wonder whether the police are rising to the occasion in order to be able adequately to deal with this level of sophistication."

He said there was need to reintroduce foot and bicycle patrols. The public was complaining about rampant thefts in low-density suburbs and Cde Nkala said he was not happy with the relatively few patrols that otherwise served as a deterrent to would-be criminals.

"The implementation of the objectives of policing are a responsibility for all police personnel, no matter how senior or junior."

Stressed

He stressed the need for officers to perform their duties with "absolute loyalty, devotion and dedication to duty and to the State authority which is the Zanu (PF) Government of the people".

He said: "No police officer who lacks any of these elements deserves to remain at his or her job a day longer."

On his country-wide tour of police posts, Cde Nkala said he had emphasised the need for police interaction with the people, discipline and freedom from corruption.

He said it was imperative that the streets were cleared of criminals before the non-aligned summit.

"Pick up all suspects, people with funny-looking hair, prostitutes, people spending time walking around stealing from cars. We do not need them because they pollute our cities. Arrest them. I will defend you if people attack you for taking this action."

He said the police must help people in every way.

"We cannot be heard to give excuses to the public such as that you are short of motor vehicles because that is an internal matter (for police). From the public's view they have a right to expect that police are always mobile and able to respond to all situations. Your image in this regard needs improvement."

Cde Nkala called for an expanded public relations department in the police which would receive complaints from the public and liaise with the force. He said such a public relations department should be set up at every station.

The police must also treat people under arrest well.

Cde Nkala pointed out that he had received several complaints from bodies that included Amnesty International, but his investigations had proved these allegations to be false.

The Grade 7 entry qualification for the police was on its way out. He said Grade 7 was being phased out in preference for O level.

It was the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe's, opinion as well as his that in the face of ever-increasing sophistication in crimes and criminals, the level of education of those combating it should also rise.

He urged the senior officers — and every member of the force — to guard against tribalism and regionalism. A true and efficient policeman was above all these. He added that they were "sharp instruments for the destruction of the police force".

The raids on kachasu brewers around Harare were commendable but a lot more needed to be done to save people.

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CSO: 3400/1715

MASHONALAND 5-YEAR PLAN DETAILS ISSUED

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 May 86 p 5

[Text]

Herald Reporter

THE Mashonaland Central Provincial Council unveiled its draft five-year provincial development plan that places more emphasis on production as opposed to consumption-oriented development.

In the plan which was prepared by the provincial development committee and presented to the Government at a special ceremony in Bindura at the weekend, the council argues that production-oriented development brought self-sufficiency among the people.

The plan further aims to achieve a more balanced allocation of funds between the production- and consumption-oriented sectors in the province.

Development projects are funded by the public sector, local authorities, foreign donors and non-governmental organisations.

The province's final development plan would be completed at the end of June and would include annual development plans for the province for the period 1986-1990.

The present plan highlights development in the fields of agriculture, education, energy, agro-industry, health, transport, community development and public construction and housing.

In the field of agriculture, the province has 70 000 farmers on more than 2,7 million hectares and the plan seeks to increase crop production, particularly in cash crops like cotton, wheat and soyabeans.

On education, Mashonaland Central plans to build more primary and secondary schools and correct the imbalance between the two.

Existing schools in the commercial farming areas would be encouraged to register and establish more schools.

Sixth form schools and a dual teachers' training institution would also be required within that period.

Teachers' accommodation and classroom building shall be jointly done by parents, local authorities and the Government.

The District Development Fund, in conjunction with district councils, shall embark on borehole drilling and dam construction to meet the ever-growing demand.

Rural electrification would be directed to growth points, service centres and planned villages.

Where possible, irrigation facilities would be provided for farmers in the new planned villages.

The agro-industrial development for the province is aimed at attracting industrialists to set up textile and manufacturing industries in the provincial capital, Bindura, where the biggest cotton ginnery in the country is based.

The ginnery is expected to be opened by the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, later this month.

According to the provincial Governor, Senator Joseph Kaparadza, the establishment of a milling plant in the province "augurs well in the provision of raw materials, market, transport and employment".

Under the plan, the promotion of primary health care remains the cornerstone in the provision of more rural health centres nearer the people as well as for trained medical staff to man the rural health centres.

Upgrading of existing rural health centres and hospitals and the extension of health services to the disadvantaged commercial farms remains paramount.

The plan also calls for more training of village health workers.

In the field of transport and communications, the plan reveals the need to maintain more than 3 800 km of roads in the province and the construction of new feeder roads to attract transporters to ferry the farmers' produce to the market.

The plan encourages liaison among appropriate organs for the development of a micro-wave system in the province and also the provision of more telephone services.

As part of community development, women would be encouraged to start viable co-operative projects like bakery, uniform making and other projects.

Youth development in various skills and projects is also highlighted in order to create a foundation in the co-operatives concept.

Planned villagisation and the building of more office and residential accommodation in urban and rural sectors of the province demanded delegation of the responsibility to local authorities "to avoid delays and bureaucracy". The plan also calls for the provision of housing loans in both communal and resettlement areas.

In the mining sector, the province continues to receive more prospecting and hopes to establish more mining co-operatives within the five-year provincial development plan.

Senator Kaparadza also presented Cde Chikowore with copies for the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Bernard Chidzero, and 21 copies for other Cabinet ministers and 20 for the various permanent secretaries.

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CSO: 3400/1715

HEADMEN WARNED AGAINST SELLING LAND TO SQUATTERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 86 p 1

[Text] Herald Reporter

SOME village headmen and chiefs in some communal areas are allowing squatters to settle in their areas, the Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, Cde Enos Chikowore, said yesterday.

Cde Chikowore said he was reliably informed that some headmen and chiefs were selling land rights to squatters in their areas.

Most of the squatters were from Mozambique and the problem was particularly rife in Mashonaland East, he said at the inauguration of the Mashonaland Central Provincial Council in Bindura yesterday.

The Communal Lands Act vested the power of allocating land in communal lands to the Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development who in turn delegated this authority to district councils. No chief or headman had authority to allocate any land, he said.

"I therefore warn those who are defrauding the public of land to desist from the illegal practice here and now. Those found doing so shall meet the wrath of the law."

Cde Chikowore emphasised the importance of a village on Wednesday saying it involved assigning a fully fenced area for crop growing and where possible with irrigation facilities.

The Government would now upgrade all resettlement areas to enable each to have access to roads, schools, clinics, business centres, primary water schemes, sanitation and electricity wherever possible.

"This may mean in some cases resettling these people within that same area. They too must be provided with the village housing programme."

Thereafter the resettlement areas would be unified with the adjacent district council areas as part of that communal area.

He assured the people that while this was intended to uplift the quality of life in rural areas, it was not intended to destroy traditional culture.

"The objective of any development programme is not to destroy the culture or social fabric or a community, but to strengthen and improve it."

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CSO: 3400/1715

UN POPULATION TRAINING CENTER TO LOCATE AT UZ

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 May 86 p 5

[Text]

Herald Reporter

THE United Nations Fund for Population Activities wants to set its Africa's regional centre for training on population programmes at the University of Zimbabwe, the assistant secretary-general, Dr Nafis Sadik said yesterday.

Dr Sadik told The Herald in an interview that the UNFPA decided to set up the centre in Zimbabwe because the country's population programmes were of high standard in Africa and the University of Zimbabwe had better facilities to launch the centre.

"We would like to set the centre for the training programmes with the department of business management and administration department. We are discussing the issue with the Vice-Chancellor of UZ, Professor Walter Kamba," she said.

At least $300 000 had been set aside for the programme. In addition the UNFPA was spending between $700 000 and $800 000 a year in Zimbabwe on family planning.

The money was coming from almost $3 million for African projects on family planning to supply contraceptives, training and other population projects.

She said the organisation had also provided experts in various countries to help population staff. She praised Zimbabwe for its strong family planning projects through which several contraceptive methods had been made available to women.

"Women need several methods of contraception from which they can choose," she added.

Dr Sadik disclosed that there was a new implanted method of contraception in which an insertion is made under the skin in a woman on the upper arm.

"It is being tested in developed and developing countries. In some countries they will be able to use it in a few months' time."

The method, which she said was effective, was considered safe, without side effects and lasted five years -- releasing small doses each day into the body.

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CSO: 3400/1715

ALL-AFRICA CONFERENCE ON POPULATION NOTES LOCAL PROGRESS

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 May 86 p 1

[Text] The most able and literate young villagers must be prevented from migrating to towns if there is to be rapid agricultural production and growth in rural incomes in Africa, Zimbabwe's director of census and statistics, Dr Gibson Mandishona, said yesterday.

He told the All-Africa Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development meeting in Harare that able youths must be the vanguard of progress in a rural community. This meant that amenities had to be set up in those areas.

The bright lights of the cities brought scores of young men looking for work and most of these migrants from the rural areas were able-bodied young men in their 20s.

The pressures that these migrants put on medical, educational, housing, employment and social facilities were called the "urbanisation of rural poverty" and in some cases shanties and slums mushroomed, creating health and sanitation hazards.

Dr Mandishona said about half the population of most African countries was under 15 years old, and this placed a heavy burden on poor countries to supply the social and educational facilities needed.

There was also the problem of finding jobs for school-leavers achieving higher educational qualifications but finding themselves unemployed.

Those from better-off and better-educated families could afford to be unemployed for long periods until a good job turned up, but the illiterate youths and the slum dwellers had to take any job offered or return to a rural area. Unemployed rates were thus often higher for literate than for illiterate workers.

The vice-president of the Eastern and Southern Africa region of the World Bank, Mr Edward Jaycox, said yesterday that Zimbabwe was a leader in family planning programmes in sub-Saharan Africa.

He told the conference that the Government had taken a significant effort in such programmes.

"It has done exceptionally well in the relatively short period since independence. More than one-quarter of married women in reproductive age in Zimbabwe are using a modern method of contraception and over two-thirds of mothers have knowledge of oral contraceptives," said Mr Jaycox.

Although the detailed results of the 1982 Zimbabwe census were not yet available it was clear that the fertility rate had declined significantly since the previous census of 1969.

Mr Jaycox attributed the success to the increasing female education, urbanisation and a high per capita income by African standards ($740). The high cost of raising a large family had also probably increased the demand for family planning.

The Government had also taken the lead in building a consensus about the legitimacy of family planning, expressing concern about the damage done by rapid population growth. "Unfortunately most African governments have not been supportive of family planning."

Another World Bank expert, Professor Frederick Sai, said Africa's population growth rate, the highest on any continent in history, must be viewed as abnormal and pathological.

Prof Sai, a Ghanaian and senior population ad-

viser with the bank's population, health and nutrition department, told the conference yesterday that the population growth had some of the characteristics of an epidemic.

It was out of step with the needs and wants of communities and families.

In most African countries children would not be properly fed until population growth was brought down.

While a few people would be unhappy to see African countries grow at a moderate rate the greatest danger was excessive rapid growth, "creating a condition in which even the most astounding development never catches up with exploding needs".

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CSO: 3400/1715

MUGABE WARNS OF MEASURES AGAINST WORKERS EXPLOITATION

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 May 86 p 1

[Article by Andrew Rusinga]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, warned yesterday that the Government will take strong measures against employers who underpay and overwork their workers.

Opening the annual congress of the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce and Industry here, the Prime Minister said the Government would no longer tolerate this form of exploitation.

"Exploitation of man by man is repugnant to us and failure to denounce it or take positive action against it would be a highly reprehensible dereliction of duty on the part of the Government," he said.

The Government was concerned by some businessmen who flouted laws relating to minimum wages and conditions of service of their employees.

Some employers overworked and underpaid their workers not only in violation of the labour laws, "but also in conflict with all norms of moral decency", Cde Mugabe said.

Private enterprise was a legacy of the colonial past, he said, and the Government could not wish it away although it was committed to socialism. But the private sector must have social responsibilities.

He said that price controls were necessary to curb profiteering and the exploitation of the masses.

Cde Mugabe said price controls were a regulatory mechanism needed to ensure that prices did not fluctuate inordinately in response to the vagaries of the internal and external economic environment.

"Price controls are considered necessary to prevent profiteering and exploitation of the masses by avaricious and unscrupulous entrepreneurs whose apparent motivation in life is the pursuit of self-gain and personal aggrandisement irrespective of the consequential misery this causes to the masses," he said.

Price controls acted as an inflation-control measure which ensured that prices were reasonable to both the consumer and the entrepreneur.

Cde Mugabe said the Government's price control policy had been condemned for allegedly being inflexible, mostly by those whose applications for price increases had been turned down.

"The Government in fact reviews prices regularly or when circumstances warrant it," he said.

Prices were normally reviewed considering factors such as cost of production and changes in excise duty and wages.

"When changes in factors such as these warrant an increase in prices the Government will not hesitate to institute such increase. Naturally, the price so reviewed will take into account the entrepreneur's need for profit and the ability of the consumer to pay."

Turning to the theme of the congress — Rural growth through business development — Cde Mugabe said the Government was committed to decentralising economic activities and was offering incentives to investors setting up businesses in growth points and other peripheral areas.

He said the provision of social facilities such as schools, clinics and communications in the rural areas needed to be complemented by an efficient commercial sector.

The business community must export more to earn foreign exchange and the Government would help those seeking export markets within SADCC and PTA sub-regions, he added.

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CSO: 3400/1715

PM DISCUSSES NATIONAL SERVICE IDEA, ECONOMY

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 May 86 p 1

[Article by Andrew Rusinga]

[Text] THE Government is considering national service for all school-leavers which will have a military input among other activities, Cde Mugabe said.

Answering questions from ZNCC members after opening their congress here, Cde Mugabe said a paper was before the Cabinet and was being discussed.

"We are considering national service not only because it affords the youngsters the opportunity to acquire a skill but also to enable them to be much more conscious and useful to the country."

The ZNCC member had said the unemployment situation was worrying and there was need to consider national service similar to the Swedish system to enable school-leavers to acquire skills.

Cde Mugabe said as outlined in the first five-year National Development Plan the ultimate answer to the unemployment problem lay in the stimulation of business activity and expansion to create more jobs.

He said there were many areas where business expansion could take place. There was scope for further expansion in agriculture to grow other crops besides tobacco, maize, cotton and soyabeans.

The Prime Minister told the more than 200 delegates including Cabinet ministers, diplomats and the Governor of Manicaland, Cde Joshua Dhube, that the Government would not sign any agreement to encourage foreign investment in Zimbabwe.

There were enough guarantees in the Constitution to protect private property and there was no need to sign special agreements.

"There has been a high level of investment in the country since 1980 and various multinationals and national companies have established here," he said.

These companies had invested because the climate was conducive and not because there was a special code.

Cde Mugabe said the Government was not deliberately restricting the repatriation of dividends and profits but was constrained by foreign currency shortages.

On the need to increase incentives and possible reduction in levels of taxation, Cde Mugabe said the present levels of taxation should not be considered as permanent. The Government was constantly reviewing the situation and had just received the report of the Tax Commission and was studying it.

On making exports more competitive, Cde Mugabe said companies must produce quality goods and compete on quality and not quantity.

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CANADIAN GRANT TO BENEFIT RURAL AREAS

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 May 86 p 3

[Text] *Herald Reporter*

ZIMBABWE and the Canadian International Development Agency yesterday signed a $9,4 million grant agreement, with the rural areas getting most of the aid.

Canadian aid to Zimbabwe has now reached $113,2 million since independence.

The agreement was signed by the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Bernard Chidzero, and Cida's president, Mrs Margaret Catley-Carlson, in Harare.

The agreement will benefit the public sector in Zimbabwe's Five Year National Development Plan. It is expected to contribute 63 percent of gross fixed capital formation and 52 percent of capital formation for the plan period, said Cde Chidzero.

The grant will enable the importation of essential items. The major beneficiary will be telecommunications through additional PABX systems and rural radio telephones, and the importation of combine harvesters by the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority in the next two to three years.

Cde Chidzero said Canada had honoured its pledges made at independence and at the Zimcord conference in 1981.

The Government would play a major role in the transformation of the economy in the next five years alongside the private sector, he said. The grant would enable the Government and parastatals to buy Canadian goods for rural development projects.

This is the second development aid project that Canada and Zimbabwe have undertaken to assist Government involvement in rural areas; the first was a low-interest loan for $17,2 million which has now been used.

Mrs Catley-Carlson said she was impressed by Zimbabwe's achievements in the literacy, health, agriculture and other sectors since independence.

She hoped for further co-operation between the two countries as they were united in the Commonwealth and shared the same ideals on the destabilisation of the Southern Africa region.

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STATISTICS ON ECONOMY, TRADE ISSUED

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 May 86 p 9

[Text] THE latest overview of the economy as contained in the Central Statistical Office's State-Flash bulletin for March:

Output in the manufacturing sector grew by 11,4 percent last year with all groups recording increases with the exception of the foodstuffs sub-sector, which showed a 4,0 percent decrease. Textiles registered the highest increase of 41 percent.

Mineral production fell by one percent between 1984 and 1985. Most minerals showed slight decreases in output but asbestos increased by five percent. Copper experienced the highest decrease with a drop of 11,7 percent.

Compared to the average monthly production in 1985, mineral output was 17,1 percent lower in January this year. Significant decreases were recorded for copper and asbestos but coal recorded a 22,6 percent increase.

Zimbabwe had a visible trade balance surplus of $158,9 million during the first nine months of last year. South Africa was the major supplier of imports followed by the United States and the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom was the leading market for exports followed by South Africa.

Flue-cured tobacco remained the largest foreign currency earner while machinery and transport equipment and fuels and electricity continued to be the main foreign currency absorbers.

The consumer price index for higher income urban families increased by 2,4 percent between January and February this year and by 15,9 percent between February 1985 and February this year. For the lower income urban families, the index rose by 2,6 percent and 11,6 percent respectively for the same periods.

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TRADE WITH INDIA REVIEWED AS GANDHI VISITS

Harare THE BUSINESS HERALD in English 15 May 86 p 9

[Text] Business Reporter

THE Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, jets into Harare today as trade and economic co-operation between his country and Zimbabwe continue to develop and strengthen.

Of the many projects already under way or in the pipeline between the two countries, the most recent and largest is the finalisation of a US$940 000 deal involving the importation of 10 000 kits for black and white television sets and components for the local manufacture of radio and cassette players in Zimbabwe.

According to the regional manager of the State Trading Corporation of India, Mr Bisham Sabnani, the television sets will be assembled by a consortium of four local companies, which he did not want to name as yet, and the kits should start arriving in two months' time.

The radio and cassette components should arrive at about the same time and will be assembled by one local company.

At the same time, Indian industrial and consumer goods valued at about US$3,27 million have just started arriving in Zimbabwe as part of a barter deal concluded between the two countries last year in which India bought 13 000 tonnes of Zimbabwean asbestos against a 50 percent cash payment and a 50 percent barter component.

Mr Sabnani said Zimbabwe was also importing machinery valued at US$41 976 for a small-scale pop-rivet manufacturing plant.

Two-way trade between India and Zimbabwe has risen from $5,6 million in 1981 to $15 million last year and is expected to be even higher this year.

The projects currently being negotiated include the possible local production of silk, the cultivation of rubber trees, the calcining of kyanite and the establishment of a plant to make high-alumina refractory bricks.

The Projects Corporation of India has also suggested the possibility of a $45 million plan to amalgamate More Wear, Zeco and F. Issels and Son — three of Africa's largest railway rolling stock manufacturers — with Indian experience and expertise to enable the resulting consortium to be more competitive in international bidding.

More Wear's chairman, Mr Abner Botsh, said this week his company was still awaiting further details about the proposed project. The other companies could not be contacted for comment by the time of going to press.

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SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF PRIVATE SECTOR DISCUSSED

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 May 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Overcoming Past"]

[Text] THE social responsibility of the private sector has become an increasingly important theme in independent Zimbabwe, particularly in the field of undoing past socio-economic injustices.

As is to be expected, the Government, with its socialist objectives, and the private sector, with its capitalist or entrepreneurial drive, have not always seen eye to eye on this issue and the private sector has often been accused of dragging its feet in areas such as the promotion of black Zimbabweans and the provision of housing benefits to employees.

But perhaps the major area of disagreement between the two has been the controls — price, wage, labour regulations — that the Government has maintained as part of its programme to spread the benefits of Zimbabwe's wealth more evenly and fairly in the socio-economic transformation of the economy.

There can be no getting away from the fact that before independence, this was an area in which the ordinary Zimbabwean was the most vulnerable — he was paid low wages, could be fired at the slightest whim of his employer and had to pay whatever prices businessmen believed were necessary to ensure "reasonable" profits.

But what was seen as reasonable under UDI is not reasonable in socialist Zimbabwe. This was made very clear this week by the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, when he opened the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce congress in Mutare.

Obviously anticipating a barrage of complaints from delegates about wage and price controls, he stressed the social responsibilities of private enterprise in the Zimbabwe of today and expressed concern about the fact that some businessmen were flouting wage and service conditions regulations to exploit their workers.

He also emphasised that price controls were necessary not only to prevent profiteering but to keep inflation under control, and that prices were reviewed when and where necessary.

Whether the private sector will accept this reasoning is, given its ideological stance, open to doubt, but one area where it does appear to agree with the Government is the pressing need to develop the country's long-neglected rural areas.

There have recently been several public discussions on how the economic base in the rural areas could be broadened and diversified, with the latest taking place this week at the ZNCC congress itself. But, as will no doubt be further highlighted at the congress, the problem remains as to exactly how the private sector can help in this process and whether there will be any quid pro quo in the form of extra incentives over and above what is already offered for going into rural areas.

There is also a fear that in the process, the potential small entrepreneur could be swamped by the large companies with their easier access to credit, transport and pocketsful of special incentives.

Steering a course through these potential difficulties will require a great deal of careful handling and planning by the Government, which is already doing its bit by improving social facilities and transport in the rural areas.

Further special incentives will probably have to be introduced to encourage private sector participation, but the most exciting and compelling incentive should be the mere fact that the rural market is vast, badly in need of better services and increased employment opportunities.

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ZIMBABWE

STOCK RUSTLING CONTINUES TO POSE SERIOUS PROBLEM

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 86 p 1

[Article by Tendayi Nyakunu]

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S ranchers have lost more than 1 000 head of cattle worth about $1m to rustlers since January this year.

In a telephone interview with The Sunday Mail last week, an executive member of the Zimbabwe Cattle Producers' Association, Matabeleland Branch, Mr David Tredgold, said that stock theft was still prevalent country-wide.

"It is definitely continuing at a high level with an increasing number of animals being lost to stock thieves throughout the country. In Matabeleland, the incidents are compounded by the security situation, but overall, the incidents seem to be increasing, unabated," he said.

Since the beginning of the year, some 1 112 head of cattle worth $448 000 had been stolen country-wide. "This represents about 25 percent of the total incidents country-wide. With the present economic climate, where farmers are trying to rebuild the national herd, it doesn't make the task attractive at all," he said.

The reported incidents show that there were 560 cases of stock theft since January, and out of these, 205 people had been arrested.

Asked how long the national herd rebuilding exercise would take, he said: "It depends on the economic climate. If it is not viable it will take longer, but other things being equal, it takes about a decade to restock. One must realise that herd building is a slow process. From a steer to complete the whole cycle takes about four years."

He felt that the high level of stock thefts was further hampering the progress in the national herd rebuilding exercise.

"It is a very lucrative business let's face it. Take for a example a steer worth about $450. If a rustler steals four or five, he stands to make a lot of money even on the black market and the result is that it is often repeated."

He felt that the incidents would be reduced considerably if the courts passed stiffer deterrent sentences for stock thieving. "The present sentences make cattle rustling attractive to the culprits and with a potential market and the low recovery rate, they are encouraged to continue."

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CROP ESTIMATES REVISED UPWARD FOR MAIZE, COTTON

Statistical Office Forecast

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 May 86 p 1

[Text] *Herald Reporter*

ZIMBABWE'S farmers have grown even more maize, tobacco and cotton than first expected, boosting the nation's reserves and potential export earnings.

The crop forecasting committee chaired by the Central Statistical Office met three weeks ago to make a second official forecast of the season's production and update the figures estimated at the beginning of March.

It is now thought that all farmers grew more than 2 545 million tonnes of maize; the March estimate was less than 2,4 million tonnes. Communal farmers are now expected to bring in a crop of 1,2 million tonnes, resettlement farmers another 148 000 tonnes and commercials just under 1,2 million tonnes.

Total deliveries to the Grain Marketing Board are expected to exceed 1,677 million tonnes with communal and resettlement farmers, who keep much of their production for own use, contributing a little over 40 percent.

The flue-cured tobacco crop is now expected to top 114 441 tonnes, almost 2 000 tonnes more than the March estimate with almost all coming from the commercial farmers.

Burley, at 2 000 tonnes, is about 500 tonnes less than originally estimated.

The Albar cotton crop, the principal type, is now expected to produce 251 162 tonnes, compared to the first estimate of 238 971 tonnes, with commercial farmers bringing in just under half the crop, communals accounting for 98 000 tonnes and other producers for 29 662 tonnes.

There will also be 2 454 tonnes of Deltapine cotton and 1 873 tonnes of Delmac cotton.

The sorghum crop was not estimated in March but the committee now believes 131 200 tonnes were grown, with commercial farmers bringing in just over half, communal farmers about 58 000 tonnes and resettlement schemes accounting for 4 400 tonnes. Total deliveries to the GMB should amount to 84 000, mostly from commercials.

The mhunga and rapoko crop, totalling more than 140 000 tonnes, is lower than expected.

In contrast to better-than-expected harvests of grain, tobacco and cotton, the oilseeds are not as good as expected.

The soya crop is now estimated at 75 560 tonnes, more than 10 000 below the first estimate.

The two peasant dominated oil crops, groundnuts and sunflower, are also below first expectations. The groundnut crop is now expected to total just over 60 000 tonnes.

The sunflower crop is now expected to be around 18 360 tonnes (less than 1 000 tonnes below first estimate) with 13 890 tonnes being delivered to the GMB.

Earlier Report

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 May 86 p 1

[Article by Funny Mushava]

[Text]

WHILE communal and commercial farmers are preparing to harvest their summer crop with some having already started, the country's main food crop, maize, is expected to reach about 1,5 million tonnes in deliveries to the Grain Marketing Board.

Of this, about 900 000 tonnes are expected to come from the commercial sector with the peasant farmers weighing in with about 600 000 tonnes. According to recent estimates, some of the maize produced is expected to be retained for use by the farmers with the peasant farmers retaining more than they will actually send to the GMB.

The 1,5 million tonnes expected is 120 000 tonnes less than last year's 1,62 million tonnes delivered to the GMB. Zimbabwe's local maize consumption is 600 000 tonnes a year. With the opening of Norton's new $6,4 million silo last month, with a capacity of 58 000 tonnes, the country's bulk storage capacity rose to almost half the planned 1,3 million tonnes by 1995.

The country's 1985/86 export earnings from maize amounted to more than $100 million. In the last 12 months, 500 000 tonnes of maize have been exported, mainly to Mozambique, Zambia, South Africa, the Reunion and eight other countries.

In January, an Ethiopian delegation visited Zimbabwe to buy 50 000 tonnes of maize and early this month, a four-man Iranian delegation clinched a deal whereby Zimbabwe will export 100 000 tonnes worth $13 million to that country.

Zimbabwe is continuing to play a vital role in its capacity as the region's food supplier although farmers are experiencing a few problems in selling their crop.

Last year many communal farmers had problems in delivering their grain to the depots. This year the farming community is looking forward to a better organised transport system. Some transporters cashed in by overcharging farmers and those with no option had to pay exorbitant prices to get their produce to the depots.

Another problem faced by the farmers was the shortage of grain bags whose prices trebled. Those in the communal lands complained that bags sold to shopowners at 50c were being re-sold to them for as much as $2.

In an effort to speed up deliveries this year, the GMB will be accepting maize in bulk. The National Farmers' Association has also instructed its members to organise themselves in their respective farming areas so that their club and area chairmen know of who is going to transport their maize and at what cost.

The general manager of GMB, Cde Ian Makone, has assured farmers and producers that his organisation would do its best to give a better deal this year including speeding up the processing of cheques.

Tobacco farmers had a boost late last month with the opening of probably the biggest and most sophisticated auction floors in the world. The floor gives them enough room to carefully examine the quality of tobacco and speeds up the sales.

Sales which began on April 22 have already set high average daily prices and if 115 million kilograms are sold as expected, producers will get more than $335 million.

Already about 7 million kilograms have been sold. Commercial producers are expected to produce well over 113 000 tonnes of flue-cured tobacco with the communal land resettlement areas producing about 500 tonnes. Burley growers are expected to produce 1 300 tonnes (commercial) with 1 240 from the communal and resettlement areas. Tobacco is the country's major foreign currency earner. Last year it grossed over $300 million, almost all in foreign currency.

The country's second biggest foreign currency earner, cotton, is expected to go down a little this year. About 240 000 tonnes are expected, a drop of 56 000 tonnes from last season.

The cotton industry will later this month get a boost when the $12 million Bindura ginnery is commissioned.

During the past five years, more than $102 million has gone to the communal farmers in an effort to help them produce cotton on a wider scale. With the extra incentive of a higher selling price of 75c a kg, 8c more than last year, the Commercial Cotton Growers' Association has vowed to continue to encourage cotton production.

If the expected 240 000 tonnes are delivered to the Cotton Marketing Board, growers will receive about $180 million.

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BRIEFS

BANDIT SHOT--A bandit who was part of a gang of four that has been operating in the Plumtree and Tsholotsho areas since 1982 was shot and killed by security forces in the Nopenamo area, about 35 km north of Plumtree on Thursday. The dead bandit was identified as Gabinkondo [words indistinct] who was said by the locals to be a self-styled political commissar who operated in the Tsholotsho and Plumtree areas. At the scene of the contact, police recovered an AK rifle, four magazines, 19 loose rounds of ammunition, a grenade, bandages, toothpaste, matches and a cassette of South African origin. A police spokesman said follow up operations for the other bandits who fled were in progress--ZIS. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 86 p 1] /8309

GDR GIFT TO ZIANA--The Zimbabwe Inter-Africa News Agency yesterday received photographic equipment worth $5,000 from the GDR news agency ADN. The donation--three automatic cameras, flash lights, a photo dryer machine and 150 films--comes under a cooperation agreement signed in 1981 between the two agencies under which ZIANA staff have been trained in Berlin. Under the agreement ZIANA has since received telex receivers for short-wave telecommunications, teleprinters, antennas and spare parts, typewriters and telex paper. Accepting the equipment on behalf of ZIANA, the chairman of the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust, Dr Davidson Sadza, said the gift was especially timely as the national media was preparing for the non-aligned summit.--ZIANA [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 14 May 86 p 5] /8309

TELEVISION SET OWNERSHIP--Television has become an essential commodity despite only one in a thousand Zimbabweans owning a set. A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation told THE HERALD yesterday that it has issued 14,844 current licences for colour and about 72,000 for black-and-white television sets. The prices for these products are beyond the reach of common people because of taxation on the imported components, said a television manufacturer yesterday. The imported components of the black-and-white sets, which are manufactured locally, carry 80 percent of the cost and the other 20 percent is labour and other materials. This means that on a black-and-white set which now costs approximately $900 (12 inch), $504 is paid in duties on the [figure indistinct] cost of the imported content. The spokesman said the import allocations for television manufacturers were so small that they were spent within four months a year leaving machines idle for the remaining months. Current regulations do not allow the manufacture of colour televisions in the country. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 15 May 86 p 7] /8309

FRUIT, VEGETABLES PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION--A group of the country's top commercial fruit, vegetable and flower growers have formed the Horticultural Producers' Association with Mr Nick Meads as its chairman. The move has been widely considered as long overdue and it comes at a time when horticultural products in the country are in demand in other countries, and if the opportunities are not grasped now, potential importers could look elsewhere for supply. The committee feels that the HPA will bring unity to the industry and it is expected to be instrumental in the development of Zimbabwe as a major exporter of a variety of horticultural products. Also as a result of recent political development in Southern Africa, inquiries for horticultural produce in general are beginning to pour in the country mainly from the EEC and Nordic countries. Apart from inquiries, for produce, numerous aid agencies are known to hold funds specifically to assist the horticultural industry. Until now this had remained under-utilised because growers had acted as individuals. The president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr John Laurie, welcomed the move and hoped that the HPA would provide machinery for dealing with the main problems faced by horticulturalists as individuals such as inputs and transport. Produce in demand has been dried and cut flowers, foliage plants, sweetcorn, strawberries, apples, citrus, avocado pears, granadillas, other exotic fruit and selected vegetables. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 16 May 86 p 5] /8309

CSO: 3400/1715

BUTHELEZI SAYS COUNTRY MAY BE NEAR 'BREAKTHROUGH'

MB291604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1444 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Rome, May 29, SAPA--South Africa could be on the point of the big power-sharing breakthrough the world has been waiting for, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Rome today.

He told a meeting of leading Italian news media representatives and academics in Rome that the President P.W. Botha's proposed national council had this potential regardless of whether the African National Congress took part in it.

He said the national council could defuse South Africa's now endemic violence--but only if it were possible for all black organisations, including the banned ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and others, to join it if they chose.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president repeated that he himself would participate only if the ANC's Nelson Mandela, the PAC's Zeph Mothopeng and other political prisoners were freed.

Otherwise there would be "yet another political stalemate."

Whether or not the ANC eventually took part in the council would have to be sorted out between Mandela and Mr Oliver Tambo (president of the ANC).

He said black South Africans regarded Mr Tambo as simply a caretaker president and that a released Mandela would assume the leadership.

Chief Buthelezi quoted the gazetted intention of the council as being "to provide for participation in the planning and preparation of a constitutional dispensation which provides for the participation of all South African citizens in the process of government."

Those were the words that South Africa and the whole world had been waiting for, he said.

There would be "a massive black South African input" if the national council actually ended up addressing this objective.

"It will be almost totally shunned, however, if the state president does not listen to credible black leaders and makes it impossible for them to enter the council."

Chief Buthelezi expressed deep concern over clauses up for discussion and comment in the national council bill which, he said, gave the state president total power over who was appointed to or removed from it.

This was a grave, possibly fatal defect, he said.

The stated objective of the council was the most articulate and, until now, the boldest declaration by Mr Botha that he intended backing his earlier statement that apartheid was now outdated.

The question was not whether Mr Botha was sincere about this but whether he was "politically man enough" to pursue it to its logical conclusion.

"Is he politician enough to deal with his rightwing detractors?" he asked.

"Is he statesmanlike enough to risk as much on his side as he expects blacks to risk on their side, were they to participate?"

It was here that Western European and North American governments had a vital role to play.

Should blacks and whites decide to meet for negotiations in the national council, they would require a great deal of backing from the Western industrialised world, Chief Buthelezi said.

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REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO CROSSROADS UPHEAVAL

Community Groups Condemn Violence

MB240600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0539 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 23, SAPA--Twenty community organizations have condemned the violence at Grossroads as "an attempt to smash" democratic organisation in the area and forcibly move people to Khayelitsha.

At a meeting called by the Athlone Education Crisis Committee yesterday the following organisations strongly condemned police and military action in Crossroads and also voted to provide collection points for relief aid:

The UDF [United Democratic Front], Athlone area; ASAC [Athlone Students Action Committee]; WECSCO [Western Cape Students Congress]; WECTU [Western Cape Teachers Union]; Athlone Central; Rylands High PTSA [Parents-Teachers-Students' Association]; Belgravia High PTSA; Thornhill Residents Association; Bellmore Civic Association; Belgravia Youth; Silvertown Youth; Thornhill Youth Congress; Hanover Park Youth Congress; Western Cape Youth League; Sinton High SRC [Student Representative Council; Hanover Park Students Action Committee; GRASSROOTS community newspapers; Western Cape Traders Association and COMMTRA [expansion unknown].

"We see the combined action of the witdoeke (vigilantes) and the police as an attempt to smash the democratic organisations and movements of the people of Crossroads, Nyanga Bush, Nyanga extension and Portland Cement and to forcibly move people of the areas of Khayelitsha, an attempt that they the people have resisted for many years.

"We believe that the violent heavy-handed action of Botha's police and their supporters--the community councillors and vigilantes--will not stop our struggle and determination to be free.

"We call on all organisations of the oppressed and exploited people to help and support our people in our struggle."

A police liaison officer for the Western Province, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher last night said the allegations were absurd and deserved no comment. "I reject the allegations with contempt," he said.

Crossroads Homeless Problem Discussed

MB241246 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1244 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 24, SAPA--As the fires of Crossroads died and the death toll swelled to 32, the root question of what is to happen to the 20,000 to 30,000 people who have been left homeless remained hopelessly unresolved.

A showdown between the government and the squatters now looms.

The government has made it clear that it holds out only one option for the refugees: move to Khayelitsha.

This has been the official policy since Khayelitsha was established nearly 2 years ago. But pressure at home and from abroad has prevented the government from executing the policy through forced removals.

Almost all the refugees appear adamant in their refusal to move there, although about 1500 have already done so.

Their objections to Khayelitsha are that it is about 40 km from Cape Town, it is far from the main transport routes, shops and other facilities, and site rents, at R20 a month are R14 higher than at Crossroads.

The refugees from the razed Crossroads communities of Nyanga Bush, Portaland Cement and Nyanga extension now also claim that Khayelitsha is dominated by the same vigilante elements that unleashed the week's destruction and that they would remain in fear for their lives and property there.

A group which met Mr Chris Heunis, the minister of constitutional development and planning, at parliament this week said their demands were that they should be allowed to return to rebuild their homes at Crossroads.

They also demanded that the police and army who, they say, sided with the vigilantes, be withdrawn.

They claimed police actually prevented groups from forming to protect their shanty homes while the vigilante "witdoeke" [white scarves] set fire to them unhindered.

The police have formally denied they took sides.

Two further factors emerged which will exacerbate the stand-off between squatters and officialdom.

More than 10,000 of the homeless were unaccounted for.

"We don't know where they are. They don't come to us," a Western Cape Development Board official said.

Apart from the 1500 who moved to Khayelitsha, relief workers were dealing with an estimated 7,000 people at various aid points on the Cape Flats. The remainder are though to have found temporary refuge with other township dwellers. But they are almost certain to emerge once the "heat is off" to re-establish themselves and this could start the cycle of conflict again.

The second potential thorn in the bureaucratic side concerns the largest single aid contribution--R100,000 from the Urban Foundation, which is earmarked for providing shelter for homeless people.

A Foundation source said the shelter would be provided after consultation with the refugees on where it should be provided.

Although the government has announced urgent measures to upgrade the "Old Crossroads" it has made it clear that this excludes the re-establishment of the vanquished satellites of Nyanga Bush, Portland cement and Nyanga extension, destroyed this week by the "witdoeke" and now encircled by the government's barbed wire.

The aid is being used to treat the injured, fill empty stomachs and provide blankets and shelter.

But against the scale of the need the aid is limited and not even a medium-term solution is in sight.

/8918
CSO: 3400/1841

CISKEI COLLEGE CLOSED 'INDEFINITELY' AFTER RAID

MB260500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1528 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Zwelitsha, May 25, SAPA--A female student of Ciskei's Lennox Sebe College of Educatior died at the weekend after police invaded the campus on Friday night and allegedly assaulted students in their hostels.

Miss Nokuzola Nduna, a second year student, died after allegedly jumping through a window in her third-floor residence, while running away from the police.

The incident happened after the announcement that a Welsh male voice choir, on tour in Ciskei, would hold a concert at the university.

Students protested in an open letter to the choir, which said: "We as the students of this college wish to express our opposition to your presence in our campus, and in South Africa, under the following reasons: As South Africa is internationally isolated as far as sporting and cultural activities are concerned, we expect every progressive country to take part in this isolation."

The letter ended by saying: "We reject totally your presence and we treat it with contempt it deserves."

On Friday, the Ciskei director general of the Department of Education, Mr K.B. Tabata, was reported to have summoned the university's vice-rector and the chairman of the students representative council to inform them the Ciskei cabinet had decided the question of a venue for the choir was not negotiable and that students who disrupted the concert would bare the consequences.

Police were called onto the campus after the students decided to go ahead with a protest over the choir's visit.

Meanwhile, on Friday, the hall where the concert was to have been held was flooded with water when the choir arrived.

It was reported that a police officers instructed the vice rector to leave the campus and the police then allegedly invaded the hostels, kicking the doors down and assaulting students.

Miss Nduna allegedly jumped through a window while being chased by police and fell.

She was taken to Mount Coke Hospital and then transferred to Cecilia Makiwane Hospital in Mdantsane, where she died.

Other students allegedly suffered various other injuries, some with broken legs and severe back lacerations caused by sjamboks.

A Ciskei police spokesman confirmed the venue had been changed at the last minute to the police training college in Bisho, but was unable to confirm or deny the police action.

The vice-rector, Mr Hurter, and other members of staff went to see the acting-minister of education, Mr Brown Pityi, yesterday. He told them that the college was closed indefinitely.

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CSO: 3400/1841

SOUTH AFRICA

SURVEY FINDS DISTRESS, ANGER OVER BLACK-ON-BLACK UNREST

MB270950 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0907 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 27, SAPA--According to a snap survey by the Johannesburg newspaper SOWETAN, the man in the street yesterday appealed for peace between the warring political groups in the black community.

The appeal comes in the wake of an alarming increase in violence between the United Democratic Front (UDF), Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) and Inkatha.

More than 10 people have been murdered and thousands of rands damaged caused to property in recent weeks.

People interviewed during a random survey by the SOWETAN yesterday said they were distressed and angered by the continuing violence.

Mr Mzwandile Wiso of Kagiso, Krugerscorp, said "whites are laughing at us. They are even justifying apartheid through what we are doing. Leaders of different political groups should come together to thrash out the problem."

Miss Bertha Ndlovu of Meadowlands, Soweto, appealed to members of the various groups to call a truce and work out a solution.

"Perhaps church ministers would help to bring about a lasting peace," she said.

Mr Nathan Moiloa, a supervisor for a leading clothing store called for an immediate end to the fighting.

"Many of us are upset at what we witness every day. The time has now arrived for us to work in unison," he said.

Miss Emmarantia Ndwandwe of Zola, Soweto, said she was shocked when political differences lead to death. Fears are now that rightwing elements and government supporters will take advantage of the situation and also kill leaders in the black community knowing that rival organizations will be blamed.

In addition black organizations will be placed in the embarrassing position of seeing the police step in to stop members of liberation groups from killing each other.

People will be arrested and this will lead to organizations being discredited.

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CSO: 3400/1841

SOUTH AFRICA

UCASA REACTS TO NATIONAL COUNCIL ANNOUNCEMENT

MB271055 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1039 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Garankuwa, May 27, SAPA--The national council should not be dominated by the South African Government or members of the self-governing states, the deputy president of UCASA [Urban Councils Association of South Africa], Mr Tom Boya, said today.

Reacting to the announcement on the national council bill made on May 22 by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, Mr Boya said that although the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) welcomed the intentions of the national bill, caution should be expressed while awaiting the final legislation and "it is important that the association should point out that the national council should not be dominated by the South African Government or by members of the self-governing states."

Mr Boya said that distinction between "general" and "own" affairs was seen by blacks as apartheid under another name and it was "ominous that the minister had said that the national council would deal with matters affecting blacks."

He said that if the principle of power sharing was accepted, the blacks should be consulted even on the "manner of the envisaged negotiations before specific consultations structures are created. Because the actual situation may be that the majority of blacks is in favour of a national convention and therefore specific structures may be seen as restrictive."

Mr Boya said in the past structures had been created without consultation and it should be learned from previous mistakes that those structures should be negotiated "without prescribing any pre-conditions or non-negotiables."

The credibility of black leaders would be hindered by the fact that leaders like Nelson Mandela were still in prison and other organisations were still banned. "Should such leaders not be included in the negotiation process there is little hope of the national council succeeding," Mr Boya said.

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CSO: 3400/1841

UDF CONDEMNS PROPOSED INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AMENDMENT

MB230555 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2059 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 22, SAPA--The proposed bill amending section 50 of the Internal Security Act was "nothing else but the re-introduction of the notorious section six of the terrorism act in another form," the United Democratic Front [UDF] said in a statement today.

The UDF was reacting to the tabling in parliament today of a bill to extend police powers of detention on a temporary basis in case of increased unrest.

The proposed section provides that a police officer above the rank of lieutenant-colonel, being of the opinion "that the further detention of that person will contribute to the termination, combating or prevention of public disturbance, disorder, riot of public violence" may, after the initial period of 48 hours of detention, extend the period of 180 days without trial.

The UDF said in its statement: "This, and the other so-called Le Grange bills, is nothing more than a transparent attempt by the government to create legal space for intensive state repression just before June 16.

"The government hopes to circumvent the recent court rulings on section 28 detentions and that on restrictions imposed on activists. The government is now carrying on like a raging bull.

"All that it will succeed in doing is to accelerate its own demise. It is time for all those with some sanity left to stand up and challenge this impending draconian measure."

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CSO: 3400/1841

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CAPE CHILDREN RETURN TO SCHOOL--Cape Town, May 26, SAPA--With the exception of schools in Crossroads, black children attended schools in numbers in the Cape Peninsula today for the first time since fighting broke out at Crossroads last week, SABC radio news reports. At the senior secondary school, Nyanga, 500 out of 800 pupils were present today and 225 at a school in new crossroads. The attendance at schools in Boland towns was about 50 percent. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1101 GMT 26 May 86 MB] /8918

BLACK ATTITUDES ON VIOLENCE--The Human Sciences Research Council says most blacks in the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area are of the opinion that more can be achieved by negotiation than by violence. A survey conducted among 1,338 blacks in the PWV area in March found, however, that since May last year there had been a definite swing in favor of violence. Of those interviewed, 65.5 percent were in favor of negotiation, 20.1 percent saw violence as the solution, 10.1 percent were in favor of both negotiation and violence, and 3.8 percent have no opinion. A total of 75.4 percent of those interviewed felt that so far violence had achieved nothing, while 20.1 percent felt that it had. A majority, 60.7 percent, approved unrest while 31.7 percent were opposed to it. A total of 62.7 percent of the blacks interviewed thought that unrest caused divisions in black ranks while 31.7 percent believed it lead to unity. A total of 76,9 percent felt that it was wrong to kill black officials including policemen and community council members. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 May 86 MB] /8918

MORE LAND FOR KWANDEBELE--The minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has announced that an additional 135,000 hectares of land is to be incorporated into KwaNdebele. The government has also made available 990,000 rand to help unemployed Ndebeles. Replying to a question in the House of Assembly, Dr Viljoen said the land to be incorporated would be parts of the Bronkhorstspruit, Cullinan, Witbank, and Warmbaths districts. Dr Viljoen said the population sensus last year has shown that there were 232,700 Ndebeles in KwaNdebele. Commenting on the 990,000 rand to help the unemployed, the KwaNdebele secretary of works, Mr Ben Stolz, said the money would be used to help as many unemployed as possible. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 May 86 MB] /8919

POLICE HARASSMENT CONDEMNED--Johannesburg, May 26, SAPA--The Alexandra Action Committee [AAC] strongly condemned police action in Alexandra township and have appealed to the minister of police and other authorities to stop "harrassing their people," said Mr Obet Bapela, publicity secretary of the AAC in a statement. He said that since April 22, vigilante attacks on people in Alexandra, police have maintained a high profile in the township, where "they harrassed, intimidated and detained our people." Mr Bapela said the police "continued to harrass our people and this included the confiscating of organization tee-shirts and going around taking the names and addresses of youths in the street." He added that the police harrassed activists by for example, confiscating the Alexandra Crisis Committee's bank book, minutes of meetings and other important documents. "We in the action committee condemn the action of the police, also the detaining of four of our executive members. We see this as another form of crushing and destroying the people's democracy and the ever-growing Alexandra Action Committee." Mr Bapela said the following AAC executive members were detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act on May 22, 1986. They are: the secretary-general of AAC, Mr Richard Mdakane, 30, Mr Godfrey Msizane, 26, Mr Naud Moitse, 21, and Mr Mzwanele Mayekiso, 27. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1249 GMT 26 May 86 MB] /8918

HOMELANDS ON NATIONAL COUNCIL--More reaction has been received to Mr Chris Heunis's announcements on the national council. The chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said he saw no reason why blacks could not help the state president to achieve his goal of participation of all South Africa in power-sharing initiatives. He said the tempo of progress would depend on how soon blacks took advantage of this opportunity. In his reaction, the chief minister of KwaNdebele, Mr S.S. Skosana, said these steps by the South African Government could lead to the achievement of peace and progress for all communities in the country. The chief minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said it was a clear indication of the state president's honest intention to initiate a process of negotiation which will lead to some form of political power-sharing. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 May 86 MB] /8918

CSO: 3400/1841

EGLIN DISCUSSES POSTAPARTHEID ECONOMY

MB221551 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1545 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Thabanchu, May 22, SAPA--An economic system only survived if it was relevant to the needs of the people, the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Orange Free State African Chamber of Commerce and Industry, he said the post-apartheid South Africa would require "vast amounts of money" if it was to provide the infrastructure and the services the people would demand.

The government could not provide this money on its own.

The role of the private sector, the enterpreneur and the black businessman in this new society would be to generate the wealth of the nation.

"Without that wealth there will be no socio-economic reconstruction and no adequate services--but there will be mounting demands and revolutionary pressures coming from an increasingly frustrated and angry people.

"If the free enterprise system fails to deliver the goods the people will turn against the system and try to replace it with something else, in all likelihood a Marxist system or some local variant of this."

If an economic system failed to meet the needs of the people it would "simply be sweapt away by the tide of history."

For generations now the free enterprise system had been denied the opportunity of being truly free and of showing what it can do I trust that you businessmen will prove that you can create wealth, not just for yourselves but for the people.

"If you do so you will not only help to roll back poverty but you will help to strengthen the wider concept of human freedom."

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CSO: 3400/1840

STELLENBOSCH ACADEMICS CRITICIZE ECC BAN

MB232025 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2017 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 23, SAPA--A group of 21 Stellenbosch University academics today issued a statement criticising the decision of the university's council to ban all activities of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) on the campus.

The academics, who include four professors, said the ban on the ECC created a precedent with disturbing implications and called for its immediate retraction.

In the statement, the academics said: "The grounds for the university council's decision to ban all activities of the End Conscription Campaign on the campus have not been made clear.

"The refusal of the university authorities even to provide the wording of the council's decision to those directly affected by it has also made it difficult to understand the decision.

"What is clear is that this ban creates a precedent with disturbing implications.

"Less than a year ago the university council stated that it welcomed rational discussion of matters of public importance in justifying its ban on demonstrations on the campus.

"That undertaking to allow discussion at least is now restricted, according to a report in DIE MATIE, on the grounds that an organisation only covers one aspect of one government policy and that its activities border on illegality.

"These criteria cannot possibly be applied consistently and can only be regarded as an arbitary violation of academic freedom. The question arises whether the council is from now on going to make itself responsible for deciding what opinions can be aired on the campus. That would be irreconcilable with the university's basic task of teaching its students to form their own opinions in a responsible manner. We ask that the relevant decision be retracted as soon as possible for the sake of the university," the statement said.

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CSO: 3400/1840

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT COMPARES NP, AWB

MB232009 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1926 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, May 23, SAPA--If the rhetoric of reform was set aside then there was not much difference between the National Party [NP] and the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB], the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MP for Greytown, Mr Pierre Cronje said today.

Speaking at a public meeting on this week's raids into Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana at the Cathedral of the Holy Nativity, Mr Cronje said the raids were a political and not a military statement.

Attended by more than 100 people, the meeting was organised by the PFP, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), the United Democratic Front (UDF) and The Black Sash.

Addressing the reason for the raids, Mr Cronje said the government must have weighed the consequences and the fact that they still went ahead can have only two explanations:

"Either they are infinitely stupid if they are really committed to achieving a democracy through peaceful means or they are really not stupid and are not committed to a non-racial democracy and the only way to temporarily prevent an invitable loss of power in an open democracy is to fight a revolutionary onslaught through violent repression."

He said that the SABC had conveyed the impression that a number of broken windows and doors and bent filing cabinets and three deaths was a great military victory. The SABC had also adopted the attitude that "if Reagan can do it, so can we, if Israel can do it, so can we, if Rambo can do it, so can Pee Wee."

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CSO: 3400/1840

REPORTAGE ON CATHOLIC BISHOPS CALL FOR ECONOMIC PRESSURE

Meeting Discusses Statement

MB240538 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0533 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 23, SAPA--As far as possible every point of view relevant to the recent Catholic Biships' statement about the moral rightness of certain economic pressures to force change on the government had been heard before that decision had been taken.

This was said by the Most Rev Stephen Naidoo, RC [Roman Catholic] archbishop of Cape Town, to an audience of about 400 local Catholics who gathered last night to hear the view of the bishops, formulated at the recent Catholic bishops conference.

Also speaking on the platform was a leading Catholic theologian, Professor Brian Gaybba, professor of theology at UNISA [University of South Africa].

The audience was told that while it was outside of the bishops' realm of competence to make purely economic assessments of economic pressure to change the government's mind on apartheid, there was an undeniable need to come to some decision on the moral rightness of such pressure.

It had been decided that under certain circumstances economic pressure which led to a minimum of unemployment and which did not cripple the economy was justifiable.

Other aspects of the bishop's statement were explained and questions were answered.

The meeting was one of a series being held around country.

Catholics Divided Over Call

MB241220 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1218 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 24, SAPA--The Catholic community is divided about economic sanctions a[illegible] passions are running high, Prefessor Brian Gaybba of the Department of Theology at the University of South Africa, told a meeting of Catholics in Cape Town.

During the meeting at St Francis Xavier Centre is Crawford last night, Professor Gaybba and the Roman Catholic archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Stephen Naidoo, explained how the Catholic bishops had decided economic pressure on South Africa was morally justifiable.

Professor Gaybba said because of the division within the Catholic community, the bishops had a duty to tell Catholics what the church believed was right.

Pleading for understanding, Professor Gaybba said that while the bishops did not have the right to prescribe any political or economic policy, they did have a right to comment on moral issues.

He said some people believed the bishops would lose credibility if they did not support economic sanctions, while others felt any statement on the issue by them would be dabbling in politics.

"In 1952 the bishops said the policy of apartheid was immoral and some years later they said it was intrinsically immoral which means it cannot be justified under any circumstances.

"Apartheid and the Gospel are incompatible. You have to find a moral answer on how to fight apartheid because you may not use immoral means.

"To fight it by shooting at innocent people or to put a bomb under parliament is not moral.

"Economic sanctions, are they morally justifiable? If it means the loss of jobs and the destruction of the economic infrastructure, then you have to stop and say Hokaai (Wait)."

Professor Gaybba said the bishops chose to coin the phrase economic pressure would not mean large-scale unemployment or the destruction of the country's economic infrastructure.

/8918
CSO: 3400/1840

CATHOLIC BISHOPS DENOUNCE PROPOSED SECURITY AMENDMENT

MB280924 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0856 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 28, SAPA--Every effort had to be made to oppose the government's new security legislation which would escalate conflict, the Southern African Bishops Conference [SACBC] said today.

A statement from the SACBC said: "To those in touch with the situation in South Africa it is clear that a momentous charge has taken place since September 1984.

"Such significant numbers of black people have been caught up in the great liberation wave that nothing can quell it.

"The government has two choices: to go along with it in negotiating a settlement or to oppose it and by so doing ensure that the confrontation becomes worse. The government seems set on the second course."

The government dealt in reform that did not touch the major pillars of apartheid but seemed determined to contain the threat to these, the SACBC said.

"The public safety amendment bill and the addition of section 50 (a) to the Internal Security Act must be seen in this light."

"The former enables the minister of law and order to suspend what is left of the rule of law in unrest areas and permit unlimited detention.

"The latter gives police officers of or above the rank of lieutenant colonel the power to impose detention for 180 days. The courts cannot interfere.

"These prescriptions are not likely to quell the liberation wave. They are far more likely to provoke greater vigour and determination on the part of those involved in it. Steps towards total war on one side will be met by comparable steps on the other.

"Very effort must be made to oppose the new legislation and get the government to come to an understanding of the situation." the statement concluded.

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CSO: 3400/1840

COMMENTARY VIEWS REACTION TO POLITICAL FIGHTING

MB280928 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 28 May 86

[Station Commentary: "Reaction Towards South Africa"]

[Text] It is gladdening but perhaps it was inevitable that slowly it is dawning on the Western world that issues in South Africa are not that simple, and that this country needs time and understanding if its problems are to be sorted out to the benefit of all South Africa's peoples and to the benefit of the West.

It appears that the event that has really made an impression on the West was the serious clash at the town of Pietersburg when members of the reformist National Party clashed with extreme rightwingers. Suddenly political observers are beginning to realize that there are three main forces in South Africa--the radical left, the radical right, and between them the moderates intent on a peaceful negotiated reform process in the country in terms of negotiating machinery which is being created by the government.

In Britain a correspondent of THE DAILY MAIL has attributed the emergence of a militant rightwing in South Africa to the fact that President P.W. Botha is getting little credit for his dismantling of apartheid. He writes: To some extent I blame the Western powers, including the United States and Britain, for showing coolness to President Botha when they should have shown more encouragement as he painstakingly struggle to drag his intransigent supporters into the 20th Century. He remarks that it is in situations like this that communism or nazism takes over.

THE DAILY EXPRESS newspaper echoes THE DAILY MAIL's call for more Western encouragement for President Botha's attempts to change South Africa. Also in Britain the influential TIMES newspaper says that the fact that the South African Government is prepared to proceed with reform, despite rightwing opposition, should prove to the world that its commitment to reform is more than mere rhetoric.

And finally, Britain's biggest newspaper, THE SUN, has told the British people and the government that they should not concern themselves with threats from President Kaunda of Zambia and others that they would leave the Commonwealth if Britain refused to apply sanctions against South Africa. The news-

paper describes President Kaunda as a dictator and says he would do the Commonwealth a favor if he left it right now.

These are views seldom seen in the British press in the past. They are realistic and are to be welcomed.

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CSO: 3400/1840

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY STRESSES NEED FOR OPEN POLITICAL DEBATE

MB260719 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 26 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] All members of a community are the losers when intolerance among the political extremists in their midst reaches a point where it interferes with the freedom to put across facts and exchange views.

That is the real danger of such displays of crude violence as that which resulted in the cancellation of a public meeting in the northern Transvaal town of Pietersburg last week. It is a danger that has loomed increasingly large in the past year or so as extremists on both ends of the political spectrum have grown more and more reckless in their attempts to prevent communities from hearing the views of those who disagree with them.

The violence itself in such situations in an intolerable onslaught on the rights of fellow South Africans. Beyond that it reflects a determination to deny people the freedom to make up their own minds about political issues. It is an attempt to remove freedom of choice for ordinary men and women by denying them access to information on and differing views about how to deal with national affairs.

The right to choose from political alternatives becomes a farce when the alternative are not in fact presented. To the extent that a community allows the extremists in their midst to muzzle their opponents, therefore, it is acquiescing in the destruction of its democratic birthright.

There is another more immediately apparent sense in which the people and indeed the future of the country are the losers when the intolerance of the violent minority gains ground. What kind of future South Africa has depends above all on how well informed its people are.

In the end it is their perceptions, translated into political programs of parties and interest groups, that will determine that future. And never before has it been more necessary that ordinary people would acquaint themselves thoroughly with the political, social, and economic realities of national life if disastrous errors in policymaking are to be avoided.

It is no exaggeration to say that the communities in South Africa are in a survival crisis. Fundamental dimensions of human and social developments have reached a point, after decades of evolution, at which a political resolution along lines acceptable to all groups has become imperative.

Failure to achieve such a reoslution, based on a broad consensus, would inevitably generate such strife that all would suffer incalculable harm to their most vital interests. Any attempts to devise political answers that ignore the complex present day realities that hark back to an era in which more simple solutions sufficed is doomed to failure.

But to come up with answers that do meet today's needs requires knowledge and insight that all too clearly many South Africans do not possess. In the constitutional debate, for example, far too many people are still basing their political views on stereotyped European models. They are simply not aware either of the considerable advances in constitutional thinking on plural societies or of the many possibilities for devising a truly indigenous constitutional dispensation, appropriate to the South African situation.

The future will be determined by the readiness of all South Africans to respond to that challenge, and that will depend to a considerable degree on the openness of political debate in this country.

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CSO: 3400/1840

SABC CALLS NATIONAL COUNCIL 'STARTING POINT'

MB270605 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 27 May 86

[Station commentary: "The National Council]

[Text] From official actions and statements regarding the creation of a National Council it seems clear that there is a serious intent to get down to the business of constitutional negotiations as soon as possible.

Specific plans regarding the composition and functions of the council have now been made public. This is to be welcomed; the situation up to now in which a standing invitation to leaders of all groups to take part in negotiations elicited a great deal of public argument but little action could not go on indefinitely. The longer the issue of black political participation at national level remains bogged down in public posturing the better for the antidemocratic radicals. The whole reform process becomes increasingly suspect in the public mind, while violence in the black townships grows apace. If, as now seems to be the case, the creation of the National Council is emerging as a reality in the not too distant future, questions about what it can or cannot achieve have become more pressing.

One thing about which the official statements have been emphatic is that it will be a genuine negotiating body. Its task will be to formulate constitutional proposals as well as to give consideration to concrete legislation affecting the black people.

It will be neither a talking shop nor merely a rubber stamp for government decisions, but a body that will be negotiating crucial aspects of South Africa's future.

Negotiation implies compromise. Views on Democratic constitutional solutions for South Africa differ widely even on fundamentals. This is inevitable in a country with such desparate groups. Obviously achieving a workable level of consensus among them must involve compromises--a readiness to give up that which any particular group regards as ideal in favor of that with which all are prepared to live.

And that imposes the need for participants to make a distinction between areas of basic rights, whether individual or group and those areas in which the rights of others must similarly be accommodated.

Such a spirit of give and take--of live and let live--is unfortunately alien to a certain political mentality in South Africa. Both extremes in the political spectrum are characterized by their insistence that their every widh should be met and their hostility to the legitimate demands of others.

Therefore it must be clear in advance that the National Council cannot accommodate everyone. Nor could any other device, no matter how democratically composed. If any in this country are still under the impression that such a body can succeed in bringing together every major political interest group in South Africa, they are going to be disappointed.

There are going to be leaders and political movements that refuse to serve on the National Council. Some will publish lists of conditions--political actions that must be undertaken in specific matters--before they will consider serving. In effect they will be trying to usurp the functions of the council, in negotiating political solutions on those and other matters.

Others will refuse to serve because they have no interest in a democratic political dispensation and indeed actively oppose any move towards that goal. They are concerned only with the exclusive exercise of power, whether to retain it or to fight for its transfer to themselves. And their course is one of violence.

One way or another, however, South Africans of all political persuasions are going to have to come to terms with the fact that no one group is going to succeed in grabbing everything for itself. Along that road lies loss for all. A viable future will be achieved only through genuine negotiations among the democratically disposed leaders of this country.

The National Council is the starting point.

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CSO: 3400/1840

SOUTH AFRICA

'NETWORK' PROGRAM DISCUSSES NATIONAL COUNCIL BILL

MB231513 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1900 GMT 22 May 86

[Discussion between Solly Rammala, executive member of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, UCASA, in Pretoria and Prof Willie Breytenbach of the Department of African Studies at the University of Stellenbosh, in Cape Town, moderated by John Bishop, on the "Network" presented jointly by Michelle Alexander in Johannesburg--live with video insert]

[Excerpts] Good evening. Tonight in "Network" we focus on particulars of a national council for negotiation between all population groups at central level. Will it work?

[Alexander] A very good evening. The National Council Bill will be published tomorrow in the government gazette, to invite public comment on the proposed structure of this national negotiating body. Particulars have been released today. The importance and viability of the council should be assessed against the full background of the government's constitutional reform program. Producer At Viljoen gave this perspective.

[Begin Bishop video] The reform process in South Africa is largely synonymous with the introduction of power sharing between all population groups at all levels of government. While the new national council is intended to be the forum for reform at the national level, the government has already spelled out some power sharing structures at local and regional levels.

At the local level, the first regional services councils [RSC's] are scheduled to come into being later this year. Regional services councils are overarching, multiracial bodies representative of white, colored, and Indian and black local authorities. Their functions revolve around the provision of services and infrastructure at a regional level. Although RSC's were the first announced structures of real power sharing--albeit at local level--their proposed introduction has met resistance from some white as well as black sectors. Organized white commerce and industry have complained about the financial burden they entail, and strongly suspicious voices from the black community have perceived them as an entrenchment of apartheid. The Rev Mr Sam Buti, ex-mayor of Alexandra, is only one among a substantial number of municipal leaders who have recently resigned with their full councils.

On the second tier, the government last week announced a new system of provincial councils, to be introduced within the next 6 weeks. These new provincial councils have been criticized for being nominated and not elected bodies. But at least, they represent a step forward in the reform process, insofar as they are multiracial bodies representing black people. On the same basis, the government has also given the go-ahead for executive for KwaZulu and Natal. At local and regional levels then, government blueprints for power sharing between all population groups already exist, although they have been received with less than wide enthusiasm.

However, at the first or central level there is still a relative vacuum in this respect. No national power sharing structures which include blacks have yet been proposed. Even the announcement of an intended national council as a forum for negotiation to this end has been received with some skepticism within the black community. The publication of the National Council Bill tomorrow is therefore intended as the step to open up this avenue of national negotiation. Its success is seen as crucial. First, to facilitate the finding of a formula for equitable power sharing between all population groups at central government level, to the relative satisfaction of all, and second, therefore, to help to stop the violence in the country. Third, the profits of successful national negotiation will also spill over to the regional and local levels of government. One reason for their lack of wide success, local black leaders say, is the perception that they are intended as an alternative to central power sharing, instead of part of a formula of power sharing at all levels. Successful negotiation at central level will therefore also give legitimacy and wider acceptance to the proposed local and regional structures of devolution. It will facilitate a drive for across-the-board reform and alleviate suspicion that has caused even well-intended reforms in lesser significant spheres than the national to have bogged down. [end video]

[Alexander] Will the proposed national council be successful and is it able to break the deadlock? Over to John Bishop to discuss the issue.

[Bishop] Thank you, Michelle. In government the hopes are high that it will indeed succeed. Joining me now are Solly Rammala in Pretoria and Prof Willie Breytenbach in Cape Town. Gentlemen, welcome. I think you have had an opportunity to see the interview with Chief Buthelezi, and of course you will have seen the background report just a few minutes ago. First of all, I have got a couple of quotes that I have dug out of Minister Heunis' announcement made in parliament. First one, if you will just listen: There is no question any more on the need for power sharing among all South African communities. The only issue left is the how. That is the first quote, and the second one: The national council should therefore indeed be viewed as the starting point for power sharing. Can we start with you, Mr Rammala.

[Rammala] Mr Bishop, one would obviously, under the circumstances, hope that a move like this would succeed. We in local government have long complained that local government has been placed in a very difficult position by the failure of government to resolve the question of power sharing at the central level. However, one would obviously have to express some reservations

because of the manner in which this is being presented, as to whether it will receive general acceptance among black leaders, is a very big question mark. In the first place, Mr Bishop, the initiative is being presented, without government making any statement as to what is to happen with their distinction between general and own affairs which, as you might be aware, is completely unacceptable to blacks. Second, as Chief Buthelezi pointed out earlier in his interview, it is very doubtful as to whether any initiatives of this nature are going to succeed while certain black leaders are incarcerated and while the general perception among blacks is that they are being prevented from taking part in the negotiation process, and while, also, certain organizations are excluded from this process by, necessarily, the fact that they are presently banned, and that they cannot come forward. Then, in the third place, it is not very clear to what extent the government will be bound to accept the recommendations of the new body. Part of the function of the new body will be to make recommendations to the government, but of course, experience in the past has shown that government can turn a cold shoulder to such recommendations and in the process, destroy whatever credibility such a council could have had.

[Bishop] Mr Rammala, you certainly read it one way. Another way of reading it, I suppose, is that this is an invitation for people from all walks of life to come to the council and put up the sort of objections that you have put up. What would you say to that?

[Rammala] Well, I would say, Mr Bishop, that the one great problem with the negotiation process we have in this country is the lack of trust. And this lack of trust arises as a result of government, for example, insisting on doing certain things which are seen by blacks as displaying a negative attitude towards the negotiation process itself. For example, one would ask, because there is general acceptance among all blacks that certain measures like, for example, the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act, the Population Registration Act, that these measures are objectionable and that they continue to entrench apartheid.

[Bishop] All right, Mr Rammala, thanks very much. Let us move down, now, to Prof Breytenbach. You have heard the comments of Mr Rammala, and you have seen our movies and heard our background report. Come in please.

[Breytenbach] Well, Mr Bishop, the intention of this bill as I understand it--and I have it in front of me--is to prepare a new constitutional dispensation for South Africa and, in that sense, I interpret this bill as that the Constitution Act of 1983 is very much negotiable as far as future constitutional structures are concerned, and implicit in this is either the scrapping or a total amendment of the whole concept of own and general affairs, as has been voiced by Mr Rammala, as far as his criticisms were concerned. So I would think that looking as an outsider onto this bill, that it is a more or less open-ended process, and that people such as Mr Rammala and Chief Buthelezi are in fact invited to participate and also to raise the questions that they deem fit, as far as their particular problems are concerned. I may add that this council should it be established, obviously, in the first instances its effectiveness will depend to a very large extent on its legitimacy and the

support that it has from the general public, white, black and other population groups outside. But the second point that needs to be made is that this council will be very strategically placed in the sense that it will not really be an extension of the executive, but one can argue that it would augment the executive since it will operate under the chairmanship of the chairman of the executive, who is the state president, and in that sense it will assume, or could assume, a very important powerful role in the kind of decisions or recommendations made to government in this particular respect. It will also offer the state president one of the first opportunities, institutionalized opportunities, to get involved on a one-to-one basis with people who share different political views from those of his own, and in that sense it is indeed a departure from previous structures that were available to people in South Africa as far as negotiations are concerned. And then, the last point that I would like to make is that one should probably at this stage not so much focus on the details of the bill and on potential problems that may arise from this bill, it is or it could be seen as the starting of a new process aimed at opening up negotiations and also providing for the participation of representatives from people from all groups in South Africa, and in that sense looking at it from a process point of view--that is, opening up new initiatives--this could indeed be a real Rubicon, I may add.

[Bishop] Mr Rammala, you made a point about trust. Doesn't this document, perhaps, extend the hand not only of friendship but of open-handedness, of trust itself?

[Rammala] I have no doubt that it is indeed a very significant move in terms of the political situation in South Africa. My concern, of course, is whether it is structured in a manner than it can succeed. If one, for example, looks at the proposed representation on the council, it provides for the representation of representatives of the homelands, then it provides for certain groups, political groups I believe and interest groups in the black community to nominate people, but the state president retains the final say in as far as the actual people who are going to serve on the council are concerned. And I can, therefore, not agree with Professor Breytenbach that the state president will have an opportunity to discuss with people that differ from him because if the council is going to be dominated as it appears likely by people nominated by himself, then he is not going to perhaps be speaking to the right people. He might still be speaking to people who at any rate agree with him. One realizes, of course, that at this stage the proposals in the bill are still very tentative and that it will be subject to public discussion and that people can make recommendations but this point will have to be borne in mind because, I think, in the final analysis the success of the bill is going to depend on who is going to sit on the council.

[Bishop] Yes. What about the situation where people, whatever they are offered, keep saying the sort of things that you are saying. You see the point I am making? When do we reach the point when you actually have both sides, if you like, government and the people--they say let's take this as an act of faith, no violence, let's get round the table, see?

[Rammala] I think, Mr Bishop, we will only reach that stage when as I have indicated, there is mutual confidence on both sides. And now you cannot really blame black people if they become skeptical and suspicious of moves like these. In certain quarters it will be felt that the government is coming up with another trick.

[Bishop] Right, we have 1 minute left I have just been told. So let's just wind it up by asking both of you and starting with you, staying with you indeed Mr Rammala, is this not a step forward?

[Rammala] I certainly believe so, I have said so, it is certainly very significant. One would hope that the government will take steps to canvass the opinions of....

[Bishop, interrupting] Thank you very much, I am going to cut you off--a quick word from Professor Breytenbach.

[Breytenbach] Well, we still all have an opportunity to make comments on this bill, that is the general public because this is only published for comment....

[Bishop, interrupting] A step forward or not, Professor Breytenbach?

[Breytenbach] ...to which all South Africans may contribute as far as new recommendations are concerned and hopefully all the problems that have been raised tonight and will still be raised will still be able, I hope so, accommodate most of the objections raised so far. [sentence as heard]

[Bishop] Thank you very much, gentlemen, thank you for joining us on "Network" tonight.

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SOUTH AFRICA

GAVIN RELLY DISCUSSES CHANGE ON 'NETWORK' PROGRAM

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[Interview with Anglo-American Corporation Chairman Gavin Relly in Johannesburg by Pat Rogers on the "Network" program introduced by John Bishop; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Bishop] We bring you an in-depth talk with a leading figure in the South African private sector and chairman of Anglo-American Corporation. He is Mr Gavin Relly. Now it has been said that if there is a man equipped to guide the private sector through these troubled times, then Relly is such a man. Pat Rogers talked to Mr Relly earlier this week and asked him about his perceptions of the process of change in South Africa and the role of this country's most powerful mining and industrial corporation, Anglo-American.

[Begin video] [Rogers] Mr Relly, you took over from Mr Harry Oppenheimer as chairman of Anglo-American in 1983--that must be a very difficult act to follow?

[Relly] Well, I certainly found it rather daunting. It is not easy to follow a man of his vast experience and penetrating wisdom--I think it isn't saying too much, and he is really a very remarkable intellect in his very broad range of interests. I did find it difficult but he was very good. He simply got out of the way for a year or so and let me find my own feel which I think is a measure of what a great fellow he is because I think was not difficult to simply move aside completely after being chairman for 25 years and a director for much longer. [sentence as heard]

[Rogers] Yes, but that sort of admiration for him which you obviously have would not necessarily mean that you see things the same way and that you will be running things the same way?

[Relly] No. I think I belong, perhaps, to a slightly more modern age and I have seen things through, somewhat through different spectacles, and I think just as South Africa is undergoing a great change at the moment so has the Anglo-American got to do exactly the same thing, and, in fact, if possible go faster and these weren't the sort of pressures which were on people years ago in an earlier generation. So it is different world, and one has to deal with it in that way.

[Rogers] Now you, I think, are ex-Bishops College and ex-Oxford University and that in the public mind I think, at least by which I mean my mind, typifies to a certain extent the man earmarked in Anglo-American for the top. Would that be correct?

[Relly] Well, I think it's tended to be that way, the people have tended to feed on themselves in historic terms like that, and it is true that many of us started as Harry Oppenheimer himself, who had that sort of background, but it is by no means the type of background which is necessarily sensible or desirable for the future. And I think we have to move very much forward and making sure that we aren't an exclusive lot but we have come to represent the population generally.

[Rogers] Yes, do you see the possibility then--do you have perhaps any individual in mind who might emerge as a rough diamond out of character from what we have seen from Anglo-American before to head the organization?

[Relly] Will it is a difficult time to talk about heading it because whoever that rough diamond is, he is sort of lurking in the shadows somewhere down the line at the moment. I shall not be chairman of the Anglo-American forever, and I am perfectly certain I shall be succeeded by Julian Ogilvie Thompson and after that the thing is a bit more open.

[Rogers] [Question indistinct]

[Relly] Well I think when the time comes Nicky and Julian and the others who are around must make that decision. I haven't identified him yet, but maybe that Nicky will become chairman if that is what he wants to.

[Rogers] Right. Now, most organizations, I think, have a definable culture, a corporate culture, if you like, particular characteristics, and so on. How would you define Anglo-American's?

[Relly] Well, I think it is collegiate in a sense. I think we like to deal with people with whom we can talk the same language and so to that extent the culture perhaps feeds on itself. But I think that because we recognize it to be rather in-house, we have to be very careful and we take very good care to talk to a wide range of people who aren't necessarily involved in the Anglo-American. I hope we keep ourselves reasonably free-minded on that basis.

[Rogers] Do you see anything in your culture which poses, perhaps, some public relations problems, some image problems?

[Relly] Yes, I do. I think we sometimes look exclusive. We may look a bit ivory-towerish. We certainly, according to certain critics in the country, look too big. But these are issues which if we are really trying to build and create things, one simply has to face, and bigness is not in itself a bad quality.

[Rogers] Now you might respond, perhaps, that the best tend to become the biggest, but on the other hand is it a healthy situation when we have, as I

think it has been stated, something like 80 percent of all the shares on the Stock Exchange owned by a half dozen giant organizations among whom Anglo-American is No 1?

[Relly] I don't think it is altogether healthy at all but it is a function of our rather closed economy, and I don't see under current circumstances and the circumstances we have had really since 1960 where there isn't freedom of movement of currencies for foreign investment, I don't see how this can be avoided. I think the institutions, particularly, have simply vast capital flows which have to go somewhere. So in a sense we live in a cocoon and I don't believe it is altogether healthy, no.

[Rogers] I will come back to that, but just looking at some of your image problems, perhaps or otherwise, we have mentioned elitism, we have mentioned size, and now I think also would you be conscious of a perception in the Afrikaans community of as yet still not a total acceptance of Anglo-American firstly, as English-speaking and secondly, going back to the years, perhaps 40 years ago, when Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, I think, was portrayed and lampooned in the Afrikaans press as Hoggenheimer. Now do you think that you have breached that particular problem by now?

[Relly] Well I think "die geldmag probleem" [the money-power problem] so to speak is something which has passed away as the Afrikaans businessmen have come to play a much more dominant role in South African economic affairs, and so I don't think that image itself is a problem. What I do think is a problem is bigness, simply because people in an unsophisticated way see this as a mighty power base which is somehow, perhaps, going to be used against them in a political sense. So that fear remains. But I think Anglo-American's contribution to development not only in South Africa but way up to the Congo has spoken for itself. It has been a powerful force for good and certainly in South Africa what I am proud of is not absolute size, but our organic contribution, or contribution to organic growth--we are not in the business of the paper game, we would much prefer to do things ourselves and that's been impressive.

[Rogers] But would the perception of the black in South Africa, perhaps, not be as favorable as you suggest there regardless of the facts which may be correct as you have given them. But are you not seen because you are the biggest and the arch example of capitalism, if you like, to be in a sense public enemy No 1 to the politically conscious black in South Africa today?

[Relly] Well, I don't know why you should call it public enemy No 1. There is no necessary conflict between black people in South Africa and capitalism, but capitalism....

[Rogers, interrupting] But there is between capitalism and communism.

[Relly] Capitalism and communism, of course there is, and consequently we do labor under this image problem in that respect. I personally don't take it too seriously because the real issue is in the final analysis are large companies and corporations able to make contributions to the wealth-creation

process in South Africa or are they not? And the best-laid plans of mice and men, looked at from a Marxist point of view, absolutely tell us that they are not capable of creating wealth. So I don't think our black people or those in the country who have Marxist and communist ideas are so darned silly in the last resort that they can imagine that the country if it is going to proceed and progress and develop can do without the thrust of what I like to call free enterprise rather than capitalism.

[Rogers] Would you, in fact, see the black perception of business then as rather different from what I have spelled out? Would you see them as accepting it or identifying with it and being pointed in that direction if and when they get to share power and so on rather than committed to different systems whether socialism or communism?

[Relly] Well I think the philosophical position at the moment of the extreme groups seeking radical change in the country is certainly totally hostile to the position of the Anglo-American in their form of philosophy or people like the Anglo-American, but as I say in the last resort if on the one hand you believe in a free, just, wealthy, and developing country you are certainly open to a charge of hypocrisy if you think you can achieve this through Marxist policy.

[Rogers] Yes, and indeed we point to examples in Africa, you know, where Marxist policies have failed, but can we on the other hand point to South Africa as a success story where capitalism has worked so far as the black man is concerned?

[Relly] No, and I think that, I mean it has worked in the sense that it has created a much greater per capita wealth in this country than anywhere else in Africa. I mean it is $2,400 per head compared with $11,000 per head or something in America, but this is very high in African terms. So it has worked in for what it is worth, average terms. But I don't...[changes thought] I think you have got to sort of count around the world and see those countries which have been failures and those countries which have been successes, and certainly among the successes are those with at worst mixed economies, but at best pretty free-ranging, free enterprise economies.

[Rogers] Well, could I just put it to you from the black man's point of view, perhaps, that big business has been very late to wake up to the fact that free enterprise, capitalism--call it what you like--is incompatible with apartheid and it is only very recently when they see themselves being threatened, perhaps, that they appear to have woken up to to that and to be trying to do something about it getting across the free enterprise message.

[Relly] Well, maybe the latter part of what you say is right, but just suddenly waking up, I think is not true. Many of us and of course my predecessor, Harry Oppenheimer, for the last 25 years or 30 years has been saying loudly and clearly that apartheid is the ultimate enemy of economic growth in South Africa and so this isn't an original thought. In relation to whether we present ourselves the right way and whether we haven't become more alarmed recently by the rush of events perhaps this is true, but many

corporations, you know, for a very long time have been engaged in driving forward nonracial manning policies, driving forward better housing and accommodation policies, being prepared to encourage and help develop trade unionism, and, in fact, laying a base for perhaps a more activated position than we're in today.

[Rogers] Right. Now, if I recollect and interpret you properly, you mentioned earlier on that the reason why Anglo-American and perhaps half a dozen other large corporations in the country do own something like plus-minus 80 percent of the shares in the Stock Exchange is that they have those funds here to invest and it is got to be invested somewhere, but an alternative to that, of course, is investment overseas and I think Anglo has been one of the organizations that has also done that. You have North American investments, Australian investments, and so on. Could you spell those out a little for us?

[Relly] Yes, well they have been done largely on their own evidences. We have been allowed to borrow money from time to time on our name with backup from here and to use our credit and our name and our size and our position in the world mining circles to borrow money overseas and that has been the main source of it and we've borrowed where the investments we've made have to a considerable extent been able to redeem themselves in that way. So this hasn't been a net impost so to speak on the South African currency position. These are important investments which we have and they are part of a general policy which comes down to the fact that if you are in world mining you better be in world mining and you can't be a small parochial exercise in any one country--you have to be part of a wide scene.

[Rogers] Would it be a fair question to ask you to put a figure on those overseas investments? What are they worth?

[Relly] Well, for the most part they are not all directly quoted on the market, but I should think they add up to many hundreds of millions of dollars [words indistinct].

[Rogers] Now, when we hear about American companies and others disinvesting in South Africa, we see that as being bad news. Now, on the other hand, when we hear of Anglo-American or Liberty Life, or whatever it might be, investing overseas we tend to see that, I think, as good news, but is that not the same thing, in a sense, as disinvestment?

[Relly] No, it is not, because as I say, the extent that one can invest overseas at all has really got to be done on one's international creditworthiness. It is not as if the money is being taken from South Africa where it could have gone into some good cause or investment and put away overseas. What one does overseas has to a great extent had to wash its own face. So this is not necessarily money or credit which would be available in South Africa.

[Rogers] Now, I am pushing this a little, perhaps, but does this not make Anglo-American another of the multinational corporations we talk about

loosely? And would it be true to say of those multinational corporations that they owe a great allegiance perhaps to their shareholders and to making a profit than they do to any particular country?

[Relly] Well, I do not see the Anglo-American Corporation really as a multinational. I see it as international, perhaps, in the sense that it carries out activities or has investments across the world. And I would certainly see the Anglo-American's continuing basic loyalty and roots as being South African. But of course, most of the so-called multinationals either operate in a single product whereby they have direct lines of technology and direct internal relationships. The Anglo-American does not do this. It may make a direct investment in a mine in Chile or Peru, and it may or may not send technical skills to make that thing work better, but it will be run by people there, not necessarily by South Africans.

[Rogers] And it remains essentially South African, though, in its outlook, in its loyalties?

[Relly] Oh, absolutely. I mean this is....

[Rogers, interrupting] How about applying that question perhaps not to Anglo-American, but to some of the other multinationals--and you would be aware, I think, of the conspiracy theory, that the world is run by these few giants. What would be your response to that kind of theory?

[Relly] Well, when you get it in its extreme form, it is sort of right-wing madness for the most part. I do not believe from my observation of the most powerful of the multinationals--most of whom are American and my observation of their actions or of their senior executives that they are any part of any great conspiracy at all--they may directly in relation to their own businesses want to do things, but as for a conspiracy to defraud the world or turn it communist or put it under a national-socialist flag or do something else, I think this is sheer gobbledygook.

[Rogers] I am going to put a question now which has to do really with the military and with politics, but I think we would all grant today that politics impacts on economics and business. So, your comment, your reaction, if you like, to the South African raids into the Frontline States.

[Relly] Very difficult to assess. I think one has got to start from a position which I hope is true, that everybody thinks that this type of diplomatic action is undesirable if it can be avoided and to give credit if credit is due, one can only assume that the government has made a very careful assessment of the balance of these things, the strong-arm tactic as opposed to the diplomatic activities. I was disappointed because I had come to the conclusion recently that South Africa had recovered some of the high ground in its international position, and I think that this was partly due to the wise and forward-looking statements of the state president and the action which has been taken by parliament and which it proposed, and the general philosophy in terms of principle which was being proposed for the future. These are impressive, and our saner critics overseas have been impressed by them.

[Rogers] Yes. Do you think the adverse reaction would be exacerbated by the timing of it; that is, at a time when the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group is here in the country?

[Relly] Well, this struck me as pretty extraordinary, particularly as the high ground we have achieved, as I suggest--part of that is indicated by the very presence of the Commonwealth Group here...

[Rogers, interrupting] But you say you assume the army and intelligence were acting on correct information, and a correct assessment of the facts. Would you be consulted in such a thing at all? I would presume not, but do you think occupying the very influential position you do in the No 1 corporation in the country, that perhaps you should be consulted on such things?

[Relly] No. I would not expect to be consulted on any basis in relation to making attacks on our neighbors, and there is no reason why I should. I would not be privy to it, and I do not think I would particularly want to be privy to it. I have to accept the good faith of the security assessment of that. Where I am able to argue is, to some extent and within the knowledge that a layman has in these things, whether the pursuance of diplomatic efforts is not preferable. But I think that strong-arm tactics are part of diplomacy, or so I am told.

[Rogers] Yes. Well, you mentioned earlier before, I think, that one of the differences between yourself and Mr Harry Oppenheimer is that in some respects you might have a newer, more modern outlook. But in a sense, perhaps, looking today at a situation where politics has so much to do with business, he was much more of a committed politician than you are, was he not? I mean, he was a committed party politician, where you come over essentially as a pragmatist.

[Relly] Well, I have never been keen on any particular political party. But I absolutely accept that they are our system, and I certainly go and vote for one other of them when the time comes along, when I get the opportunity, which is not always frequent.

[Rogers] And you do not find that out of step with the action you took recently in going to talk to the ANC in Lusaka?

[Relly] No. I think that was a businessman's point of view. Here you have a philosophy which challenges the very existence of our system, and it is quite important to see what are the bases of that challenge, and that was really the thrust of it. We wanted to know about the economic philosophy, and also to get an opportunity to point out the unreality of it.

[Rogers] Well, given the benefit of hindsight and 22-22 [as heard] vision, was that a good move, do you think, or do you in retrospect regret having gone to talk to the ANC?

[Relly] Well, you see, this thing is so very difficult. Of course, it is easy and conventional to say that the ANC are all revolutionaries, and you can talk till you are blue in the face and they will never come across. But

how do you know that unless you talk to them? And secondly, how do they know what a real picture of South Africa is, unless people do talk to them from their opposite points of view? I hold no brief for the ANC, how can I possibly? But I think they were genuinely surprised to find that there were a group of South African businessmen who were able to talk to them about the future of South Africa. I think this in itself was an important revelation for them. And I do not think this thing can ever do any harm.

[Rogers] Yet it was my impression that you had subsequently expressed the opinion that perhaps it was a mistake, and that you would not do it again.

[Relly] Well, really only in the context that it seemed to cause such an awful fuss, that perhaps there were other ways we should have done it. We should have done it clandestinely. But I am not sorry, I have never been sorry, that we did have that meeting.

[Rogers] Did you learn anything of value which has changed your view or perspective in any way?

[Relly] Well, the perception that there are, I believe, as the state president has said, some of these people are genuine patriots. He calls them nationalists. Others, I imagine, are dedicated Marxists, although the latter was not so evident there, but one knows very well from some of the characters that these people probably march to the music of a distant drum, I think, rather than...

[Rogers, interrupting] Well, if we look even at the nationalists, as it were, as opposed to the communists in the ANC, are not they as well, that is, the nationalists in the ANC, committed to for instance nationalization of the mines, nationalization of the banks, and so on?

[Relly] Yes, this is indeed their philosophy, and it goes back to the Freedom Charter, which says all those things. But that is out-of-date stuff, I would have thought.

[Rogers] One recalls that some National Party politicians, before the election in 1948, were making noises about, for instance, nationalization of the mines.

[Relly] Indeed.

[Rogers] So, do you tend on that basis not to take it too seriously?

[Relly] Well, I tend to see it as a sort of tribal rhetoric, so to speak. And I mean, one must take it seriously, because it is the avowed policy as it stands. But I think in the modern day any serious adviser, non-Marxist adviser, of a new governmental structure in this country would certainly advise against outright extreme socialism. They would simply say this thing will not work, and so I would be reasonably confident that whatever comes out of the next 10 years, that while we will have to move to make accommodation with other points of view and we will have to have other bases

for distribution of some wealth, we will not move away entirely from the free enterprise system.

[Rogers] Would it be true to say that the only thing the ANC are prepared to discuss with the South African Government at this stage is the mechanics of taking over power?

[Relly] I believe that is their formal position, yes.

[Rogers] And what were your impressions--I think we will leave the subject now but just one more--what were your impressions of them as people? One hears, in fact, that many of them are homesick, many of them still believe that South Africa is still the best country in Africa, and in fact make themselves quite unpopular with other Africans because of that.

[Relly] I think there is a great deal in that.

[Rogers] Looking at the government's reform measures, now, we have not got time allowed unfortunately, but to sum up: Cosmetic or real?

[Relly] Oh, I think real. It is a question of what dryfkrag [driving force] it is given, so to speak, to move through to the development of a new reformed society. But I think getting rid of apartheid is very important, and it is getting along.

[Rogers] What is the most important move, would you say?

[Relly] Still to come, you mean?

[Rogers] No, the most important move made so far?

[Relly] Oh, I think undoubtedly, doing away with the pass laws and the influx control, because this is not only politically important, it is economically vital to enable us to get this economy going again.

[Rogers] And the most important still to come?

[Relly] I suppose getting away from the obligations of the Group Areas Act. I think one must create a freer choice society in that area, and that is absolutely No 1 on the cards.

[Rogers] Would it be fair to say you probably have a good perception of the government's problems in this whole area, in that, if one looks at Anglo-American perhaps most of the hierarchy would tend to lean toward the Progressive Federal Party, most of your white workers down the line would probably be to the right of the National Party, and most of your black workers would probably lean toward the UDF [United Democratic Front], and you have somehow got to make all that work?

[Relly] Well, it is just like that. I think life is not easy, whether you are in the government area or in the business area. I think government's

lines of action are probably clearer, perhaps, than ours though and they should pursue them.

[Rogers] Would you agree that the mining industry needs to do quite a lot still, in the way of reform, if we look at its part in the past, where perhaps blacks were made landless largely by the Land Act of 1913, and influx control, and so on, making available cheap labor for mines and farms? We saw the development of the mine compounds, which were ideal institutions for enforcing discipline and doing away with absenteeism, and so on. Now, all of that has still got a little way to change, would you say?

[Relly] Yes, that is right. I am not quite clear in what context you talk about from the mines' point of view, but the mines certainly, now that we are going to see the removal of the Scheduled Persons Act and the Mines and Works Act, we will be able to create a nonracial manning policy, which will make all the difference to our ability to use both our white and our black employees to the best advantage.

[Rogers] Do you think the Chamber of Mines can still function effectively when you have within the chamber Anglo, if you like, standing on the left, and others like General Mining and Goldfields rightly or wrongly perceived by others to be standing on the right, and having to deal with the black labor force on very emotional industrial relations issues? Can the chamber keep together?

[Relly] Well, I think the chamber essentially has got to keep together for all sorts of reasons other than labor matters, but in the labor area, there are genuine and legitimate different points of view, and there are different points of view about how to develop or handle trade unions, about how one maintains discipline, how one maintains management authority, and these things are... [changes thought] There is no one right answer. You could be right sometimes, and wrong the next. And I think this recognition will hold the chamber together.

[Rogers] One issue on which presumably you have got to stay together, is the one you mentioned, the Scheduled Persons Act. The mining industry is the only one which still has job reservation. Is that job reservation going to go this year, and are we going to see a white union strike in response to that? And I am afraid your answer has to be fairly brief.

[Relly] Well, my answer is that I do not think... [changes thought] It will go, and I do not think we will see a white union strike, because most of the unions are well aware of it, and accept it.

[Rogers] Mr Gavin Relly, thank you for talking to us tonight on "Network."

[Relly] Thank you. [end video]

/6091
CSO: 3400/1847

ALL INDIAN CHATSWORTH POLICE STATION PRAISED

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 6 May 86 p 17

[Text]

The crime rate in the Chatsworth area is dropping, according to Major Sharma Maharaj, SAP station commander there.

"We are constantly patrolling the area and the very presence of a police vehicle acts as a deterrent to would-be criminals," he told The Daily News Crime Watch.

Last week Crime Watch went to the Chatsworth Police Station, the only one in the country manned entirely by Indians, after a statement in the House of Delegates by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, that Indian policemen were tops.

Mr le Grange praised Indian SAP members and said in many areas where the police stations were manned predominantly by Indian policemen, the crime rate had dropped significantly.

Major Maharaj's task is to maintain law and order in the growing township with a population of about 500 000. The Chatsworth police station was established more than 20 years ago in two small cottages in Unit 2 — one used for uniformed members, and the other for the detectives. There was a staff of about 20.

Today the staff has been increased tenfold and the police station is in the heart of the township.

"We have to provide for Chatsworth proper, Mobeni Heights, Silverglen, Kharwastan, Umhlatuzana and Welbedacht. This is a total of 39 hectares and it is not an easy task," Major Maharaj said.

"However, we do our best to maintain law and order.

"Because of the large area we have to cover our response time can be anything from five to 15 minutes, depending on the area and the availability of vans. We try to get to the scene as quickly as possible. If we have no vehicles available, we ask the flying squad or another police station for help," said Major Maharaj.

"I would like to appeal to people who might witness a crime please to tell us. They will find us more helpful than they think," said Major Maharaj.

Special provision is also made for single members of the police force who live outside the area. There is a police barracks at present housing about 36 policemen.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1822

BRIEFS

CAPE TOWN STUDENTS AGAINST CONSCRIPTION--Cape Town, May 27, SAPA--About 400 University of Cape Town students unanimously passed a resolution today demanding the right to choose whether to serve in the South African Defence Force or not. Speakers at the lunchtime meeting organized by the Conscription Action Group [CAG] included the Port Elizabeth Youth Committee president, Mr Mkhuseli Jack and a Stellenbosch End Conscription Campaign Member, Mr Jaco Malan. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1814 GMT 27 May 86 MB] /8918

PFP MP ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH--The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] MP for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwarz, says if the future of South Africa is to be sound, it has to be decided by the center not the extreme left or right. Speaking at the start of a by-election campaign in the southern suburbs of Johannesburg, last night he said radicals would decide the future of the country if people in the center did not stand up to be counted. [Begin video] [Correspondent Trevor Jones] Mr Schwarz said freedom of speech was indivisible and must therefore be for everyone. He said this was why the PFP had to defend the principle for all South Africans, its opponents included. He said a concern for everyone was the polarization taking place in South Africa. He said the events in the townships and in Pietersburg last night were a symbol of that polarization. [Schwarz in Afrikaans] One of the most important characteristics of democracy is the freedom of speech and if a person in South Africa--it does not matter who he is--Afrikaner, English speaking, black, white, or whatever--if that person loses the right to freedom of speech in South Africa then democracy is on the way out. [End video] [Text] [Johannesburg Television Service in English 1545 GMT 23 May 86 MB] /8918

MORE INDIANS IN NAVY--The SADF were examining their Indian personnel requirements, the Minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said. Speaking on his Budget allocation, he said the NPP's spokesman on defence, Mr George Thaver, had asked him last year to look at the possibility of an increased intake for the Navy's training establishment, SAS Jalsena. "This has been done and the Navy now annually accommodates two intakes of 150 men for two years' service." There was no differentiation between members of the SADF on the basis of race, creed, language or sex. However, allowance had to be made for Government policy, military customs and local conditions. [Text] Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 86 p 4]/12828

CSO: 3400/1822

END

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20 JUNE 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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FAPLA REPORTEDLY PREPARING MAJOR OFFENSIVE AGAINST UNITA

Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 12 Apr 86 p 30

[Text] There is mounting evidence that the Angolah army (FAPLA) is preparing to launch a large scale operation in May or June to take Jamba, on the southeastern tip of Angola, from UNITA.

Unlike last year's Mavinga offensive, this operation will not involve large numbers of men. Instead, beefed-up air power, artillery and tanks will be used.

Several tank formations are concentrated along the Cuito-Canavale-Menongue line. Landing strips in the area have been extended and reinforced. Airplane shelters have been built and fuel storage tanks placed in the area.

These activities coincide with reports that Soviet officers, who have gained antiguerrilla experience in Afghanistan, have arrived in Angola. It is also well known that Soviet military supplies are continuously arriving in Luanda.

Western military circles, however, have some reservations about the true meaning of these data and their relationship with the Jamba operation. The openly visible preparations could merely be a diversionary maneuver.

Despite its enormous arsenal, the Angolan army by itself does not now have the operational capacity to launch such an operation successfully. It is certain that the regime cannot now run another risk like the 1985 Mavinga offensive fiasco.

In fact, UNITA's military might has been considerably improved in the past 2 months with the arrival of aid from the United States and other countries. The type of arms provided to UNITA (antiaircraft and antitank missiles) have made the government's tanks and aircraft especially vulnerable.

The Jamba area is within radar range of the South African base at Rundu on the Caprive Strip. Savimbi's headquarters is linked with the South African base through a telecommunications system. Furthermore, Angola's radar network does not cover the area, which makes it difficult to operate in that air space.

If the taking of Jamba by the FAPLA represents a blow to UNITA, a blow capable of causing it harmful political and psychological effects (to which South African reaction cannot be determined), the operation's failure would have these same effects on Luanda.

DIAMANG Depletes Reserves

Lunda-Norte and Lunda-Sul's known diamond reserves are practically depleted because almost no prospecting has taken place in recent years. The reserves that were being exploited until now had been found before Angola's independence. Angola's diamond production has suffered a decline of more than 60 percent since 1973. Management of DIAMANG was turned over to a British firm, MATS of the Openheimer group, after Portuguese capital interests were nationalized.

9935/12947
CSO: 3442/193

SAVIMBI VIEWS POSSIBILITY OF TALKS WITH MPLA

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 17 Apr 86 p 11

[Text] In an interview published in Brazil, Jonas Savimbi admits to the possibility of negotiating with the ruling MPLA even without discussing the Cuban presence in Angola. "Only after negotiations will we talk about the fate of foreign troops in Angola," said Savimbi in statements to the magazine POLITIQUE INTERNACIONAL and reported in the Brazilian newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO.

Savimbi said that 10,000 Cuban military personnel have already been given Angolan citizenship. He also said that any agreement with the leadership in Luanda must first include the formation of a nonpartisan provisional government which will be followed by elections.

"The winner would have enough power to propose the creation of a government coalition to the other political forces," he said.

Savimbi described UNITA's objectives to be "national independence and a return of freedom."

He said that there are now one million people living in UNITA controlled territory. He added, "For example, 90 percent of Huambo belongs to UNITA. We make the laws there. There are other areas where officially the MPLA has a greater presence than we do but at night these belong to UNITA."

Savimbi admitted in the interview that his forces lack medicine, school supplies and anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles.

He expressed his desire to obtain a more powerful radio transmitter than the one he now has ("Angola Livre").

Still on the subject of communications, Savimbi feels that one of UNITA's great successes lies in its good communications links.

"Our radio broadcasting system covers all of Angola," said Savimbi.

Attack in Cabinda

UNITA forces "attacked and destroyed" a bridge 22 km from Cabinda, states a communique from which that movement made public yesterday.

The bridge over the Zembo River, on the road which connects Cabinda with the town of Tandozinze, was destroyed and UNITA forces attacked a defending military column destroying two vehicles, added the communique.

The same day UNITA declared it downed a Soviet made MI-25 helicopter between the Gango and Cuilo rivers, 30 km west of Calussinga in South Cuanza Province.

All passengers, including the three Cuban crew members, reportedly died.

The helicopter was part of a squadron of four which "provided support to the air transportable unit operating in the Mussende area," said UNITA.

According to the communique, UNITA attacked a Malanje military column and took forces of the government's 95th brigade "out of action". This brigade is made up of more than 1,000 armed men.

A UNITA spokesman in Lisbon said the brigade was "routed" without "putting up any resistance" to the guerrillas.

The communique adds that UNITA killed 71 government soldiers and 3 Cubans, captured 6 Angolan soldiers and destroyed 15 vehicles in its operations from 9 to 13 April.

9935/12947
CSO: 3442/194

LISBON ACCUSED OF COMPLICITY WITH MPLA

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 8 Apr 86 p 17

[Text] The report that the ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Angola to Lisbon gave the Foreign Ministry a list with the names of UNITA "activists" living in Portugal impelled the Olhao based Luso-Angolan Solidarity Association to put out a communique. It states:

"Such a list only confirms what the independent press has been reporting about DISA agents in Portugal. The political police of the Angolan dictatorship moves about at will here.

The Luso-Angolan Solidarity Association deplores the Portuguese government's silence, that it has not lodged a protest about the Angolan ambassador's attitude through proper diplomatic channels.

The Luso-Angolan Solidarity Association believes that the foreign minister did not serve the Portuguese people well by acquiescing to receive the representative of the Angolan dictatorship whose sole intent was to give the minister the above mentioned list."

In conclusion, the Luso-Angolan Solidarity Association wrote that once the Portuguese government took possession of the list it became "solely responsible for the security and well being of the people whose names appear there as well as all those who express opposition to Luanda's dictatorial regime."

9935/12947
CSO: 3442/194

CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN IN HUAMBO TERMED SUCCESSFUL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] The process of integrating pre-recruits into the Armed Forces of Angolan Liberation (FAPLA) is proceeding successfully in this city where thousands of youths have appeared at the registration centers, from which they will later be sent to the staging center.

According to the assistant head of the ANGOP center for recruitment and mobilization, Captain Paulo Marques Verga, the results have been satisfactory, but over the next few days the numbers of recruits will increase even further since, as he said, "young people are aware of the role that they play in the country's defense, and so they have regularly responded to the dates established for their induction," which have been extended to the 15th.

Paulo Marques Verga, who considers the morale of the pre-recruits to be high, alerted some business organizations to comply with the dates and the regulations for requesting deferrals for their technicians and other qualified personnel, adding that "only those workers whose companies comply with the laws established by DOM/EMG will receive deferrals."

On interview the military confirmed the determination of the pre-recruits and their strength and commitment to the country's defense.

Aware of the difficult task that awaits them, the recruits invoke the name of Henda, patron of Angolan youth, as a live example of the sacred obligation to defend the nation, who exhorted young people from Cabinde to Cuneme to join the armed forces.

12857/9435
CSO: 3442/215

PAPER DISCUSSES POLITICAL SOLUTION TO CIVIL WAR

Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 5 Apr 86 p 27

[Article by Carlos da Matta]

[Excerpts] UNITA carries out military operations throughout most of Angola in order to make an impact domestically and internationally, to affect the economy and attempt to disperse the FAPLA's best units. These units are augmenting their armor, air power and personnel in preparation for a probable attack on Jonas Savimbi's large bases during the dry season that begins in May (however, the vegetation and some rivers only dry up 1 to 2 months later). During this time heavy equipment can be transported more easily.

Meanwhile, it is probable that a stalemate will continue now that UNITA has better means of defense. On the diplomatic front, there was President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' letter to the UN secretary general in which he criticized the United States and rejected its role as a mediator. Sources close to the government say that Frank Wisner's recent trip to southern Africa was aimed at isolating Angola and preparing consumated facts in the sub-region.

Domestically, there has been a wave of popular protests against the austerity measures announced by the MPLA-PT's political bureau at the beginning of the month. These measures are a consequence of the fall in oil prices. The critics underscore that these measures only deal with small points that are not enough to solve the problem, which is said to lie in the rash expenditures made when oil prices were high and no thought was given to the future.

These critics also stress that it is useless to proceed with certain very expensive projects that only worsen the nation's liquidity. These projects are, according to the critics, the Agostinho Neto mausoleum (extimated cost $50 million), the Kapanda dam (about $100 million per year and the economic utility of which is keenly debated even within government circles), and the continuation of fishing agreements with foreign countries under unfavorable conditions for Angola.

These protests, like others before them, crop up under the most varied circumstances. They find national expression in every-day language. Democrats who repeat and refine them consider these to be virtual "campaigns of popular protest." They add that only the end of the war, an abyss that has

swallowed billions of dollars and many lives, and democracy can allow economic reconstruction to take place.

The restructuring of the State Security Ministry is also awaited with great interest. The committee looking into this is composed of the recently appointed deputy minister (former deputy interior minister), Maj Miguel Neto, director of emigration and border control, and Jose Maria, a former lieutenant in the Portuguese army who is a presidential adviser, a key person in military counter intelligence and is believed to be a "modernist". Several of this ministry's provincial deputies and national directors as well as the minister were dismissed. The initial proposal to unite State Security with the Interior Ministry, in principle, under the leadership of Interior Minister Rodrigues Kito, seems to be losing ground.

What is important, however, is whether or not the restructuring will produce changes concerning freedom of expression and an end to the repressive environment that exists in Angola. Will it, on the contrary, include measures to strengthen the repressive environment. The ministerial restructuring falls short of what the president wanted. He is finding it difficult to find replacements. A general sense of non-acceptance of great responsiblities can be clearly sensed in Luanda.

Some of the president's followers have shown certain domineering and even threatening attitudes since the MPLA-PT congress. There is also the belief among technocrats that they are being used as scapegoats by the politicians.

Pastoral Reflection

Although the political bureau's communique gives assurances that it will do everything to assure the supply of goods to the population, severe rationing has been practiced for years. Frequently, there have been shortages of essential goods in the "people's stores". These stores are supplied by two large state firms, EDIMBA and EDIMBI. The shortages have fueled the growth of a black market, which the people call the "slaughter" because of the prohibitive prices. The black market benefits a small number of people who accumulate enormous fortunes.

The Angolan Catholic bishops also published a "pastoral reflection following 10 years of independence" entitled "Firm in Hope". In this pastoral letter they state, among other things: "We Angolans unfortunately celebrate 10 years of independence with weapons in our hands. As if all of this has not been enough, the specter of war spreads ever more. Civil war is destroying our country. Even foreign forces have made our land a battlefield." The letter denounces the situation of moral and material crisis, the "psychological balcanization of the Angolan family," corruption, hunger and the existence of displaced people and refugees. The bishops consider the destruction of property and structures "which took years of work and are part of everyone's patrimony" to be a form of "violence that has never created alternatives."

In what is a clear reference to the need for national reconciliation, the pastoral letter added, "Let us not hide the truth, the foreigners who enter

our land carrying arms comes at the request of Angolans. As a result, peace depends on us." It repeats several times that "peace is possible". This sentence will no doubt strike a responsive chord even in non-religious sectors.

In effect, the economic crisis, the war's stalemate, popular discontent, the great power concern with the capacity of their proteges and the forces of peace making themselves heard are all contributing to leading Angola to search for a political solution.

9935/12947
CSO: 3442/193

PORTUGAL EXTENDS LINE OF CREDIT LIMIT FOR IMPORTS

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 30 Apr 86 p 9

[Text] Portugal increased to $65 million (about 9.7 million contos) the limit of its line of credit for the financing of Angolan imports of Portuguese goods and services.

The increase of $25 million (2.7 million contos) on the credit limit between the central banks of Portugal and Angola, in effect since 25 April 1984, has just been signed in Lisbon.

The agreement authorized two years ago by the two central banks was designed to finance the purchase by Angola from Portugal of goods and services up to a limit of $40 million. That agreement also establishes a "ceiling" of $90 million for the financing of imports from Angola of intermediate goods for Portuguese consumption.

At the signature ceremony the secretary of the treasury, Tavares Moreira, affirmed that the Portuguese government will monitor with great interest all negotiations of the Angolan authorities, with a view to a "new confrontation of their financial responsibilities with regard to Portugal."

Tavares Moreira made clear that the government, in agreeing to the extension of the credit agreement, "is not overlooking the difficulties that impact the Angolan economy as a result of the international situation." "But the knowledge of these difficulties did not and does not deflect us from pursuing cooperative economic and financial efforts with Angola," he added.

For his part, the vice-governor of the Angolan National Bank, Mario Pizarro, said that his country is open to dialogue with Portugal in all areas. He considered that the financial instruments of both countries have to be utilized with discipline and realism; otherwise, he added, "It will not be possible to give solidity to economic, financial and commercial relations between Portugal and Angola.

12857/9435
CSO: 3442/211

SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS IN CSSR REMINDED OF AUSTERITY MEASURES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Apr 86 p 12

[Text] A motion in support of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party, and particularly of the president of the MPLA-Workers' Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, was unanimously approved last Saturday in Prague by the participants at the 3d assembly of Angolan students in Czechoslovakia.

In addressing that meeting the Angolan ambassador to the RDA, Mendes de Carvalho, supplementary member of the central committee of the party, said that the "status quo" in South Africa is grave.

He added that the military situation in Angola is complicated, with racist South African troops continuing to occupy part of the Kuando Kubango province, and 10 mercenary battalions and regular forces of the South African army concentrated along the frontier between Namibia and Angola.

Mendes de Carvalho mentioned austerity, indicating the government's desire to reduce costs, and said that students outside Angola would not be able to spend vacations at home this year, and that each student is called upon to be aware of the realities in Angola, and not ask for what is impossible.

The Angolan director emphasized the necessity for raising the effectiveness and discipline of each student, since only in that way could they become able to respond to the needs of the People's Republic of Angola, and since, if not, it would be useless and absurd to expect a gradual reduction in the number of foreign workers there, a group that is quite costly to the country.

In response to part of a speech given by the representative of the Czechoslovakian Ministry of Education, Mendes de Carvalho gave assurance that he would communicate to the Angolan authorities the desire that they no longer send older students to Czechoslovakia for course work, since the homes designated for such students are not appropriate for adults.

At the meeting, the new secretary of the Union of Angolan Students in Czechoslovakia, Joao Francisco, was named to succeed Angelo Peca.

There are about 350 Angolan scholarship students in the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

12857/9435
CSO: 3442/215

COOPERANTS, BLACK MARKET SEEN AS ECONOMIC BURDENS

Lisbon EXPRESSO (REVISTA) in Portuguese 25 Apr 86 pp 42-R, 43-R, 45-R

[Article by Jose Mario Costa/Rui Ramos: "Angola: Peace Is Still Far Away"]

[Excerpts] "She, an adolescent, barely weaned: the captive. He, a 30-year old--the "co-op"--before whom the beautiful world of Luanda is woven and undone. Everything to his heart's desire. It doesn't matter who. It doesn't matter how. As long as his needs are satisfied. A party atmosphere, good music, good drinks, young companions. Cruising around in the Suzuki AIT (Temporary Importation) for cooperants, the invitation, the refusal, the girl thrown from the car, injured. The next day the reporters look for the cooperant. He already has another captive at his side."

The text was published recently in the JORNAL DE ANGOLA and depicts a certain social ambiance created by the return of this new class born of the country's independence--the foreign cooperants who, from the East and the West, gather in the wake of the exodus of decolonization. Paid in dollars, with access to French boutiques and other types of privileges comparable only to those of political directors and figures of the national administration, they move in a seductive world: beer, whisky, cigarettes, and clothing that is foreign-made or handmade here--in short, very much like the old colonialists who disappeared in 74-75.

But mention of the foreign cooperants in the official newspaper of the country also signals a reversal of the Luanda government in the direction of austerity brought on by the drastic diminution of petroleum income that has launched Angola into an economic crisis unprecedented in the past 11 years.

There was no alternative to the use of foreign cooperants for the Luanda authorities who were besieged with insoluble problems in critical sectors: physicians, professors, engineers, technicians, and specialists of all kinds are contracted in Portugal, in Cuba, and in all of the eastern countries, but also in Italy, France, Spain, Scandinavia and Brazil. These are needs, though, that are expensive--more than $180 million in 1984 according to figures in Luanda--and, worse, with no tangible results.

"There is no question that much of the cooperation has been useless," says a Portuguese citizen who has recently returned from Angola, "It has been a loss,

but much of the blame belongs to the Angolans, who were unable to provide direction or to establish objectives. But the problem is not so much that as the drop in petroleum prices."

In fact, that is the case: it is responsible, just by itself, for more than 90 percent of the country's debt. With a production of about 300,000 barrels per day and 10.4 million tons in 1984--that is, the second highest level south of the Sahara--the crude oil extracted from the Cabinda wells has constituted the main support for an economy in a permanent state of war. One has only to remember that Luanda estimated a production level of 20 million tons in 1990.

Instead, petroleum quotas have entered into a free-fall in the international markets, and Angola's other traditional exports (coffee and diamonds) are at their lowest point ever. The assistance of the Scandinavian countries, and especially Sweden, although important, is a drop in the ocean of budget necessities of a government that considers military self-sufficiency a vital need and a "national imperative."

As a result, the Luanda authorities have launched a vast "austerity package" which, besides bringing about the "rapid and significant diminution of the foreign work force," also envisions other measures: suspension of food imports and visas for foreign holiday travel, limitations on overseas telephone calls, and reduction in fuel supplies to "friendly countries" like Guine-Bissau and Sao Tome.

With regard to the cut in the number of cooperants, it is possible that Angola will seek to offset this by requiring the return to Angola of the majority of exiled citizens or those living overseas. Among other reasons, this would allow for the "recuperation" of the government apparatus of some of the old guard from OCA, from the FNLA, and even of UNITA. (The best-known case is the return of Daniel Chipenda, but other ex-dissidents are already working in Luanda, seeking contact with Chiwale, a military commander in UNITA who some time ago separated from Savimbi). Also, as EXPRESSO has already mentioned, the Angolan embassy in Lisbon has met regularly with the Angolan community there, trying to induce them to return, but apparently with no great success due to the military instability of the country.

Food restrictions are so great that observers arriving from Luanda believe they will aggravate the already deteriorated situation of public supplies, and will benefit even more the so-called "parallel markets" controlled for the most part by the thousands of Zairean "returnees." A closed, Lingala-French speaking community. They arrived back in the days of Agostinho Neto and today occupy important places in government and, of course, in the parallel commerce which in Luanda supplies "Cala Boca" Plaza, "Tira Biquini" Plaza, "Kanfufu" Plaza, and "Banga Sumo" Plaza. At prohibitive prices anything can be bought there that is unavailable at state stores--from electrical appliances to sausage, sandals, fresh beer, or a simple patent medicine—, goods that are known to have been...[portion of text missing]...responsible for the hunger situation on the continent. And they go even further, proposing the carrying out of "pluralistic, free, and periodic elections (...) that will legitimize the authorities in the eyes of the population,"

"the preservation of democratic guarantees," "a politics for community development of small and medium-sized family-owned businesses," and another series of measures which "allow for a change from the battle for survival to the battle for development."

But it is the Catholic church--with 3 million faithful in the country--which has intervened with great impact, especially through some of its bishops, and specifically D. Franklin, Bishop of Huambo, who was departed to Portugal by the PIDE back in the 60's. Less than a month ago they issued a new pastoral letter, widely disseminated, in which they expressly appealed for "national reconciliation," "an end to the war," and that the "great powers" assist is bringing peace to Angola, at the same time that they offered themselves as "peace mediators."

It's just that peace seems in fact to still be far from the borders of Angola.

12857/9435
CSO: 3442/211

MANDELA SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED IN CUNENE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] A solidarity campaign for Nelson Mandela, the director of the ANC who has been imprisoned in the racist dungeons of Pretoria for 23 years, was recently launched in the town of Castanheira de Pera, the provisional site in Cunene Province, by Pedro Mutinde, a member of the central committee of the party and the provincial commissar.

The campaign, which was launched on the occasion of the 14th of April commemorations initiated by the National Committee of the JMPLA-Party Youth in close collaboration with the World Federation of Democratic Youth, takes as its motto, "Liberty for Nelson Mandela--Solidarity with the ANC."

The coordinator of the provincial committee of the party and provincial commissar of Cuneme, Pedro Mutinde, opened the ceremony by signing a petition demanding Nelson Mandela's freedom.

In participating at the launching, Ventura de Azevedo, who headed a delegation to Cuneme from the national committee, where a representative of Tanzanian Youth and members of the national secretariat of party youth were also in attendance, said that in Henda there could be seen extraordinary virtues that represent a true example of the distinguished patronage of Angolan youth.

In closing, he asked that all of the young people present reflect upon the present economic situation in the country.

The representative of the Tanzanian youth group, who also spoke at the ceremony, demonstrated the solidarity of his people with the Angolan people in general, and in particular with the Angolan youth, and called for the continuation of the revolutionary struggle against "apartheid" and international imperialism with equal fervor, because the proletarian revolution is irreversible.

"The people of Cunene congratulate and support the praiseworthy gesture of the National Committee of the JMPLA-Party Youth in promoting the national campaign of solidarity with Nelson Mandela and the other South African political prisoners held in the racist dungeons of Pretoria in all injustice by the 'apartheid' regime," said Pedro Mutinde on closing the meeting.

A special recognition was made by the provincial commissar of Cunema to the brave soldiers of FAPLA, as he exhorted all young people to follow the example of Henda.

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CSO: 3442/215

NEW PROVINCIAL COMMISSAR APPOINTED IN KUITO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The new provincial commisar of Bie, Marcolino Jose Carlos, was recently presented to the people of that city during a ceremony of the people held in "Commander Tiger" Place.

At the ceremony, presided over by the president of the regional military council of the 4th region, Lieutenant Colonel Marques Monakapui Bassovava, messages from Party Youth, from the Security and Defense Forces, and from Internal Order were read.

Lieut. Col. Bassovava said that efforts to improve the welfare of the peoples of the 4th military region and to fight against the counterrevolution would be redoubled.

Marcolino emphasized the need to improve party and government organization, and the importance of supporting the military in their attempts to resolve the major problems of the moment.

An extraordinary session of the People's Provincial Assembly was also held in this city in order to present the new president of this state body to the representatives and their assistants.

At the meeting the president of the regional military council of the 4th region read the biography of the new president of the People's Provincial Assembly of Bie, Marcolino Jose Carlos, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Work Party.

12857/9435
CSO: 3442/215

BRIEFS

OIL EXPORT TO SAO TOME CANCELED--Angola stopped supplying oil to Sao Tome and Principe this week. It had earlier stopped exporting crude to Guinea-Bisseau. Luanda's measure, the result of increased difficulties arising from the fall in the international price of oil, is particularly significant for Sao Tome and Principe. Until now, Nigeria aside, Angola was its most important supplier. [Text] [Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 12 Apr 86 p 1] 9935/12947

CSO: 3442/194

BDF COMMANDER STRESSES NEED FOR DEFENSE

MB231648 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1611 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The commander of the Botswana Defense Force [BDF], Major General Mompati Merafe, has called on members of the BDF to dedicate themselves to the defense of this country and not allow enemies of the force to make them lose their cohesion and sense of direction.

Speaking at a passing out parade of 153 privates at the Sir Serretse Khama barracks today, the major general said the threat against Botswana has now become more apparent than ever before in the light of the South African raid on Mogaditshane on Monday.

He said although the raid was an absolute fiasco in military terms, it had driven home the message that Botswana could no longer rely on the goodwill of South Africa for its security.

Maj Gen Merafe said the raid had also underscored the need for Botswana to increase its resource allocation to the BDF in order to improve its ability to defend the country. He said gone are the days when the BDF could only be expected to offer token resistance by fighting with bows and arrows, particularly when the South Africans attacked a BDF camp occupied by soldiers, women, and children.

Maj Gen Merafe also appealed to members of the force to ensure that information relating to the activities of the defense force is protected, as it may be used to the detriment of the safety of soldiers and those they are employed to protect.

He expressed anger that a member of the BDF was injured during a shootout in the center of the camp. He, however, commended members of the BDF for the gallant manner in which they repelled the attack on the camp.

Maj Gen Merafe said he was happy to say that enemy troops caught the biggest shocks of their lives when they found themselves confronted with fierce antiaircraft fire, which forced them to withdraw much quicker than they had intended. The major general stressed that although the BDF is a small force, it had clearly proven that it is not prepared to be intimidated into submission.

/9604
CSO: 3400/1853

TALKS WITH ITALY SUMMARIZE PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Conakry HOROYA in French 10 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] An Italian delegation, led by Pietro Porcerelli, counselor at the special service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visited our country from 24-27 March with a view to the identification and financial evluation of an integrated program of multisectorial assistance. The delegation also included specialists from the Italtekna advisory council of the FAI.

In the course of a meeting with Lamine Bolivogui, minister of economy and finance, who at the time also acted as minister of planning and cooperation, Italian and Guinean experts tackled problems related to the six following projects:

1. The reconstruction of runways at Koundara, Mali, Dinguiraye and Siguiri;

2. The reconstruction of the hospitals at Siguiri, Koundara and the medical centers at Dabola and Dinguiraye;

3. A project for increasing and improving food and peanut producing cultivation in the Dabola region;

4. The construction or reconstruction and equipment of three refrigerated warehouses.

5. A factory for milk production;

6. The development of small-scale fishing and fish breeding.

To comply with the terms of Law No 73 regarding regional limits for the scope of FAI intervention and therefore integrate in a single program all the operations possible of implementation in view of the financing provided by said law, the Italian delegation settled for intervention in the Dabola and Dinguiraye region, among the worst affected by drought.

In agreement with the respective officials of the various ministries and on the basis of the aforementioned requests, the project proposed by the Italian delegation may be summarized as follows:

A joint project in Dabola and Dinguiraye Prefectures:

-- Runways to connect the areas of production with the subprefecture;

-- Reconstruction of Dabola and Dinguiraye hospitals (the work may be entrusted to an ONG):

-- A program to supply water to villages (100 drillings) in Dinguiraye Prefecture;

-- A program to increase and improve foodstuff cultivation (rice, corn, and so on) as well as peanut cultivation in Dabola and Dinguiraye Prefectures.

In addition to this joint project, the Italian delegation was willing to study Guinean requests with regard to:

-- Small-scale fishing (the establishment of a workshop to repair and restore engines, the establishment of other workshops, the supply of engines, boats and materials, a system for preserving and drying fish, technical aid and vocational training);

-- The reconstruction and equipment of the refrigerated warehouse at the port of Conakry, the construction and equipment of a new refrigerated warehouse at Conakry Airport.

The Italian delegation also announced that an integrated rural development project in Labe Prefecture, included in the first list of priorities, had been submitted to the FAI for financing and would be carried out by an ONG (GVG).

This project is currently being examined by the consultative legal and technical committees as provided by Law No 73.

With respect to drugs, the Italian delegation confirmed its readiness to furnish the quantity of products agreed in the course of a mission to Guinea by Dr Antonelli, a FAI expert.

In view of the drought raging in the north of the country and the resulting nutritional and sanitary difficulties, the Guinean delegation is pleased that the FAI is considering the provision of drugs. At the same time, it emphasizes the need for food (rice, sugar, tomatoes, milk, oil, and so on), that would help schools and hospitals to cope with the drought.

While staying in Conakry, Counselor Pietro Porcarelli, head of the Italian delegation, was received by Tiana Diallo, minister in charge of water resources and forestry, and by Alhouseny Fofana, minister in charge of rural development. He explained to them the broad outlines of the integrated project of Dabola and Dinguiraye and got these respective authorities' approval in principle.

Signor De Luca, a FIA official, for his part, met with Alpha Oumar Diallo, director of fishery. At the end, the Italian and Guinean experts expressed their satisfaction with the atmosphere of cooperation and mutual understanding that distinguished their efforts.

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CSO: 3419/257

PLANNING MINISTER DISCUSSES MINISTRY'S TASKS

Conakry HOROYA in French 3 Apr 86 p 7

[Interview with Edouard Benjamin, Minister at Presidency for Plan and International Cooperation by Mamadou Saliou Balde; date and place not given]

[Text] Since 3 April 1984, the Military Committee for National Redress and its president, Gen Lansana Conte, have assumed the historic mission of creating, guaranteeing and developing the well-being of the people by means of the people's own construction of a free and responsible society. To do all this, they are conceiving and--patiently and methodically--implementing a strategy of economic and social development, founded on contractual and decentralized planning.

On the eve of the second anniversary of the arrival of true freedom in Guinea and to find out more, we met with Edouard Benjamin who has the formidable honor of directing the Ministry for Plan and International Cooperation.

We are here reproducing the text of the interview kindly granted us by this cadre who is fully aware of his responsibilities.

[HOROYA] Minister, in his programmatic speech of 22 December last, the head of state referred particularly to "contractual and decentralized planning" as a tool for Guinea's balanced development. Could you please explain this approach to us?

[Benjamin] To properly appreciate the concept of "contractual and decentralized planning," it is important to keep in mind the government policy of disengaging the state from manufacturing activities, for the benefit of the private sector and social groups freely established, organized and responsible.

It is the aim of this policy first of all to ease the financial burden on the state and improve its institutional operation, subsequently to use fully the considerable human resources available to the country by liberating private initiative and, finally, to raise the productivity of all those involved in the economy, whether public or private.

Evidently, therefore, the state no longer envisions substituting itself for the local agencies at all levels in order to promote their development. At the same time it does not intend to shirk its own responsibilities.

In this context and in cooperation with the technical ministries and the provincial, regional and district authorities, contractual planning in my ministry will consist in deciding the investments to be carried out in future 3-year plans. It will also consist in determining the role to be played by the state and the local administrations in the realm of the conception and financial and physical implementation of these investments. We might, if you like, speak of a kind of contract-program between the state and the local administrative bodies, setting out the precise targets to be met and the technical, physical and financial contribution of the state and the communities.

Contractual planning is decentralized because the investments to be realized at the various levels of local agencies are conceived, prepared, evaluated and carried out by the interested parties instead of by the state as before.

It is up to my ministry to ensure that investments at the local and national level--in other words investment programs for a period of several years--are coherent and conform to our development and policy priorities within the limits of both our financial possibilities and technical execution. It goes without saying that the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Interior and all technical ministries have a very important role in providing a concrete content to this concept of contractual and decentralized planning.

[HOROYA] At first glance, the definition of a development project in our country is one of the objectives assigned your ministry; where have you gotten to with regard to the accomplishment of this urgent task?

[Benjamin] Defining a development project for the country is a task incumbent upon the entire government. It calls for the definition of an overall vision of the society we wish to build at the economic, financial, social and cultural level. This task is getting done, and the effects of the actions being undertaken are already felt. The role assigned my department in the construction of the new Guinean society is that of working out the details of investment programs in response to the policies and priorities of development as defined by the government.

We have just completed preparation of the investment budget for 1986. As soon as it is adopted by the government, we will begin to prepare a 3-year investment program for 1987-1989, which will be a reference paper for our government with respect to investments. The program will specify the objectives of macroeconomic and sectoral development during the plan period, the priorities with regard to investments and the subsequent follow-up projects.

This work will be finished before the end of August 1986. We will then try to mobilize our backers to provide a substantial part of the foreign exchange needed to carry out this program. I am envisaging a meeting of the Guinea consultative group in October 1986 for precisely this purpose, followed by

special meetings in 1987 to tie up the plan for financing this investment program.

[HOROYA] What are the other areas that might fall within the scope of your department?

[Benjamin] The other areas in the competence of my department involve first of all the promotion of international cooperation. Here we need to give a definite content to our cooperation with bilateral and multilateral institutions with regard to economic and financial affairs as well as scientific and cultural issues--always of course in the closest cooperation with the respective technical ministries.

Another area is the promotion of outside private investments, which is within the scope of the National Center for the Promotion of Private Investments. To accomplish this task, we are closely collaborating with the Ministry for Human Resources, the Ministry of Industry and PME [small and medium-size businesses], and other organizations charged with the promotion of private investments.

As in other fields, it is also necessary for us to take heed of the definition of our policy with regard to external debts and the management of technical aid.

[HOROYA] Do we now know the level of our country's debts and the amount of the debt service?

[Benjamin] The level of our country's debts and of debt service is quite well known now. We have just completed a survey of our debts including evaluation of the necessary debt service within the scope of the preparations for the meeting of the Club of Paris, set to begin on 18 April 1986. At the opportune moment, we will make available up-to-date data reflecting the result of negotiations with our creditors.

[HOROYA] What is the debt policy adopted by our government in order to put a stop to the waste of our already very limited resources?

[Benjamin] Our external debt policy will be carefully worked out once we are sure of the updated financial commitments to our creditors. For that we need to await the results of the Club of Paris meeting and, in particular, the effect of the rescheduling of our external debt.

I am already confidently assert that the essential points of our policy will be the following: Recourse to concessionary loans, in other words loans at very low rates of interest and with repayment terms in excess of 15-20 years. Such credits are available, and we simply must resolutely seek them out.

Secondly and as a corollary to the first point, we will have recourse to commercial loans once the priorities of debts on these terms is established and we have no choice but to assume such loans. Third is the need to

establish a ceiling for the annual external debt service consonant with a level acceptable to our economy.

We will therefore carefully work out an external debt policy in accordance with these principles as soon as our external debt is rescheduled.

[HOROYA] Another and not the least of the duties of your department consists in ensuring the proper coordination of the work of foreign experts who represent a major burden on our budget. What policy have you adopted in this matter?

[Benjamin] The management of external technical aid is a very delicate matter. To begin with and as you noted, there is the aspect of the "cost of technical aid" and its effect on the external debt. Foreign experts are very expensive, but it is obvious that we need them and will therefore continue to use to their services. There is also the aspect of the "quality of services rendered" so as to make sure that the cost is justified. Finally we need to take into account the "transfer of knowledge" to Guinean cadres, something that, in my opinion, is the ultimate aim of technical aid.

We are now preparing our policy with respect to technical aid and intend it to keep in mind these three parameters. Our policy will also aim at the greatest possible variety of expertise of these specialists as well as of their origin.

We have already taken a census of the experts employed by the economic and social ministries and other public institutions of an economic and financial nature. Our next task will be that of working out a system for the management of technical aid, in cooperation with the technical ministries (criteria for the choice of experts, the preparation of their terms of reference, the handling of their contracts, the systematic evaluation of their performance, incentives for greater productivity, the methods of their working with their Guinean counterparts, and so on and so forth).

[HOROYA] It is not easy to plan for a sick economy. Can you tell us here about the difficulties confronting you?

[Benjamin] The lack of reliable statistical data on macroeconomic conditions means that all economic and financial projections on which planning is based are bound to be uncertain. We encounter the same difficulties at the microeconomic level.

We are nevertheless about to reconstitute these data, and the National Center for Computer Data and Management (CNIG) is now engaged in a remarkable effort with regard to agricultural statistics and the national accounts. Our working program should allow us before the end of 1988 to have available the proper statistical tools and the instruments required for the reliable management of the economy.

Despite these difficulties I am optimistic about the outlook for the development of our country. The prescription handed down for our recovery is sound. The first results of the conduct of this recovery program are

satisfactory. Our potential in the matter of material and human resources is appreciable. There is therefore no reason for us not to succeed, provided we persevere in our efforts.

[HOROYA] A vast range of work needs to be mastered, from the coordination of sectorial policies to the working out of a development budget. What do you expect from the various interested sectors with regard to the realization of these major objectives?

[Benjamin] Intelligent, persevering cooperative efforts, motivated entirely by the national interest.

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CSO: 3419/257

MILITARY COUNCIL OFFICIAL ON CIVILIAN RULE

MB232103 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 23 May 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Earlier this week, a number of Lesotho opposition parties that originally supported the toppling of Chief Jonathan by Major General Lekhanya's Military Council on 20 January became disenchanted and apparently in defiance of Order No 4 that outlaws overt political activity, issued a highly critical statement about the new regime. They claimed it was autocratic, that it ignored their opinions, that it made arbitrary arrests, locked up journalists and was aiming to stay in power rather than hand back to civilian rule through free and fair elections. Well, one of the most powerful men in Lesotho is civil servant Tom Tabane who is in London at the moment. He is secretary to the Military Council. Robin White asked Tom Tabane what he made of the parties' accusation that Maj Gen Lekhanya was turning his back on return to civilian rule.

[Begin recording] [Tabane] I think if these people came there with this kind of accusation 5 years from now, or even 3, 4 years from now, one would start thinking there is a point in what they are saying, but we are only talking between the 20 January and now, and having just been in the country and going back to the country in fact, I think the job of bringing reconciliation, which was destroyed for 20 years, and bringing people together to start working together, to start going to the fields, to start developing agriculture, to start rebuilding their houses which were burned down, to start coming back from Botswana, Zambia, South Africa, and so on and resettle in Lesotho, you need some time for this. While we are doing all this and while General Lekhanya is doing all these things, he is now being accused of entrenching himself in power. I don't think that is true. He has repeatedly said in the public meetings he has held, most of which I attended myself, he has repeatedly said that as soon as the conditions that caused him to take power have been met, he will go back to the barracks, and I think he is serious about it.

[White] How long do you, yourself, think that is going to be for him to go back to the barracks?

[Tabane] I think that he has deliberately avoided making the usual timetable that is so often made following coups in Africa, and I see a little bit of sense in this because he is saying, as soon as the people are ready, he will go. I cannot myself predict how long this will take, but I can't see this taking a very long time, not the way he seems to be thinking.

[White] You think within 1 year, 2 years, how long roughly--5 years?

[Tabane] I would be very happy if you didn't pin me up to any timetable, but I think between now and the next 5 years, we should have sorted out the whole thing.

[White] Why do you think these parties are complaining now?

[Tabane] I am a little bit surprised that they are complaining because they had all of that 20 years to sort it out with their fellow politician, Chief Jonathan, and they didn't sort it out. I am a little bit surprised that now when somebody comes up and says: Let us put the nation together, the very parties that had split the nation so badly, come up and accuse the man of doing this and doing that and doing the next thing. I think these people are being terribly unfair, and I think that it is also a little bit questionable just how much support each one of them must have as an individual. I think the test of just how much the people of Lesotho are prepared to individually go for a party A, B, C, or D, is a question that the nation should be given a little time to sort out.

[White] The thing that seems to annoy them most is Order No 4 which bans the holding of political meetings, bans political discussions. Now don't you think that that decree is a bit unfortunate?

[Tabane] I think that if the politicians had, in the first place, behaved in a manner that did not bring the nation to the situation that they brought it, there would have been absolutely no need for such an order, but the order follows simply upon an obtaining situation, and I think that as far as I can see and as far as I have heard the general himself talk and his colleagues talk, in fact, I think that this is an interim measure, as far as they are concerned--that they are saying it is party political issues that divided the nation and if it is party political issues that did divide this nation, let us suspend this thing that was the very cause of the divisions that happened.

[White] You seem to be implying that, in fact, Order No 4 might be lifted quite soon?

[Tabane] That I didn't think that Order No 4 was going to stay on the statutes for longer than was necessary, I don't think so.

[White] Could I ask about the relationship, if any, at the moment between Maj Gen Lehkanya and Chief Jonathan? What is the position?

[Tabane] After the military takeover, the military left chief Jonathan at his private residence in Kolonyama, and they left with him certain people who formed his personal bodyguard and two of those people are still there, they still look after him. I think the intention there is to give him all the protection, the official protection, that he may require. Other than that there hasn't been any real formal contact.

[White] Is he a powerful man still that he could create trouble for you if he wanted to?

[Tabane] That is a very difficult question, but I doubt that he will.

[White] Why?

[Tabane] I think that the power base that had developed in the country in the form of the party political organization, in the form of the youth wing, in the form of all these other things, has sort of suddenly just gone flat, and if the party as an organization still exists, I do not know and I cannot comment on that, but if it still exists, it will be up to him and members of his party, of course, as and when the occasion comes, for them to come back to the political arena.

[White] What has happened to all those youth wingers who used to support him?

[Tabane] They were all disarmed. Those who worked in the government, most of those who worked in the government, still keep their jobs. Those who worked in private jobs still hold their jobs, those who were university students still continue their studies. I think, basically, those who were affected were those who were in the army itself, because they, unfortunately, were involved in certain things that have caused them to appear in court, but all others are in the country and carrying on with their business as usual. The only exception is that they are no longer allowed now to act as they did before and they no longer carry arms to threaten people as they did before. [end recording]

/9604
CSO: 3400/1853

BRIEFS

RAIL PROTECTION DENIED MAPUTO--Swaziland officials refused to grant a Mozambican request for Swazi Army protection of the railroad connecting it to Maputo. This request was made by President Samora Machel during a visit to Mbabane. One other request, however, was granted. It calls for the compulsive return of draft age Mozambicans to Mozambique. The railroad in question has been the target of sabotage which has hurt its operations. [Text] [Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 12 Apr 86 p 30] 9935/12947

CSO: 3442/194

AID TO WESTERN CAPE BLACK AREA DISCUSSED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Apr 86 p 9

[Article by Retief Pienaar: "No Slums, But Still Backwardness in W. Cape"]

[Text] At least nine black neighborhoods in the area of the Western Cape Development Board can benefit from the special financial provision in the recent budget for improving infrastructure services. Although, according to the Western Cape Development Board, there are no critical conditions, there is still great backwardness in that area.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, regional representative of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in the Western Cape said that no black area under the jurisdiction of the Western Cape Development Board can be termed a slum neighborhood. In Zweletemba, the black neighborhood at Worcester, where there have been repeated incidents of unrest in recent months, the streets are poor and rocky and the houses relatively old, but, according to Mr Bezuidenhoud, these are not critical circumstances. There are 1,036 residences, all supplied with water; the street lights are in fair condition and all the houses have flush sanitation. There are storm water pipes, but the houses do not have power. Although conditions are thus relatively not too bad, they could always be better, Mr Bezuidenhoud says.

Tackled

According to him, the backwardness came about by the Western Cape having been neglected for years because it was believed there would eventually be no Blacks here. The policy of preference for Coloreds in the Western Cape was a method not to encourage the presence of Blacks. Mr Bezuidenhoud says the development of black areas was tackled on a larger scale in the past four years, but still not enough. The development started to get momentum last year after the policy of preference was changed. More money has been made available since last year. The deputy minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, visited some of the black areas in the Western Cape last week and held talks with community council members. The talks held at Hermanus led to R248,000 being made available for completing the flush sanitation system in the black neighborhood.

Ground

There is a lack of athletic facilities and a community hall in that black township. Upgrading the power network is being investigated with a view to improvement and so that Blacks who choose to have power in their homes can get it. Mr Badenhorst says there is also a need for athletic facilities in Kayamandi at Stellenbosch, but the real problem is ground. The neighborhood is full, and the possibility of two-story buildings will be investigated. According to Mr Badenhorst, Nduli at Ceres is a nice little township, but there is also a need for athletic facilities there. According to him, Nbekweni at Paarl needs urgent attention, for the roads are bad and to an extent there are squatter conditions. Many Blacks who come from Transkei and Ciskei live there in other residents' backyards in "little shacks" which they rent from the inhabitants. Ground is available for expansion, and planning will be accelerated so that lots can be made available to the people. A contractor who was engaged in improving the roads had financial problems. A new bid is being tendered shortly. There is also a shortage of athletic facilities and a need for a police station in that area. An authority in Paarl will help to get a swimming pool built in that black area.

Water

According to Mr Bezuidenhoud, current spending in the black township at Worcester includes cleaning up the area, upgrading living quarters, self-building projects, the planning of 50 shell houses and the construction of a nursery. There are plans in fiscal 1986/87 to provide infrastructure services such as water, roads and flush sanitation for an additional 170 residential plots at Worcester and to provide loans for material for erecting structures on those 170 plots. Furnishing electricity to the whole township and planning a further 120 plots are also under consideration in that fiscal year. There are plans to make available R50,000 for improving roads throughout the whole township in that fiscal year. The estimated expenditure for that year is R3.2 million.

Changed

It is anticipated that R855,000 will be made available in 1987/88 for further improving roads. There are provisions in fiscal 1988/89 for providing services to 78 living quarters which are going to be changed into living units, as well as for the 120 plots mentioned above. There are also plans to provide material loans for those plots in that year. Total spending in that year will be about R1.6 million. There are prospective plans for a R300,000 recreation hall in 1989/90. Mr Bezuidenhoud says Zweletamba is one of the areas which will be able to claim a part of the R320 million that has been made available in the budget for improvement. Others are Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu in the Peninsula, Nbekweni at Paarl, Nkqubela at Roberston (where more houses are needed), Zolani at Ashton (which is worse than Zweletamba and needs attention), Nduli at Ceres (where conditions are fair), Xwelihle at Hermanus and Kayamandi at Stellenbosch. According to Mr Bezuidenhoud, the government cannot build houses for people who cannot pay their rent. Economical homes cannot be provided for sub-economical people. Therefore,

low-cost housing is being thoroughly investigated, and self-building plans are encouraged and people are being helped by the furnishing of subsidized building material and a subsidized infrastructure.

Proud

A combination of the people's own sweat and subsidized building material offers a solution, Mr Bezuidenhoud says. There is at present no community council for the black township at Worcester. Nevertheless, he is now conducting talks with a group of seven residents with a view to setting up a form of local black management later. Mr Bezuidenhoud says radicalization is the order of the day in Worcester and is being done by a small group of people and the youths. The silent majority are intimidated by the ANC and UDF to such an extent that they are panic-striken.

Standstill

"By removing essential grievances, making the residents proud of their townships and improving their standard and quality of living, the silent majority must be helped to stand up and fight radicalism. A South Africanism must take root among them in spite of the ANC's onslaught. We must look beyond the radicalism to development, for that is where the bonuses are waiting. The radicals must not be allowed to bring development to a standstill. There is still goodwill, although to a lesser extent," Mr Bezuidenhoud said. Mr Badenhorst says stability in the smaller black communities is absolutely necessary. This can be brought about by the people's needs being met. A big gap in the areas are recreational facilities. He expressed the hope of an organization being established in the Western Cape which can help to provide those facilities.

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INCREASE OF ANTIVIOLENCE SUPPORT SEEN AS UPSETTING TO LEFT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Apr 86 p 9

[Article by Dawie: "Resolute Spirit Against Violence Is Becoming Horror for Leftists"]

[Text] The resolute spirit against revolutionary violence, lawlessness and terrorism which have taken root in South Africa is sowing havoc in leftist ranks. As always, this is most evident in the Federal Progressive Party, whose Achilles' heel for years has been the divergent approaches of its clashing factions to national security. A cold wind is blowing from the voters against anyone who even arouses the slightest suspicion that he is permissive toward bomb throwers and kangaroo courts. This has implications for everyone in politics, but it especially affects the PFP. That party, already in distress over the shocking way in which its former leader recently left it in the lurch, is only falling deeper into difficulty as the official opposition. That realization must offer the explanation for the extraordinary touchiness of the Progressive whip, Mr Brian Bamford, because of Minister F.W. de Klerk having accused the Progs in the Volksraad of "sabotaging" the police. The Speaker's chair decided that this was not an unparliamentarian use of words. Nevertheless, Mr Bamford led a Prog walkout from the Volksraad and later threatened "big trouble."

An Atheist

After the walkout there were at first horses [sic], for in the subsequent debate the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, made effective use of a letter which the controversial Prog MP for Pietermaritzburg North, Mr Graham McIntosh, had written to the Prog press. Mr McIntosh referred to the recent failed attempt of the UDF, a so-called nonviolent movement, to arrange a political funeral in Pietermaritzburg for Mr Moses Mabhida, secretary general of the South African Communist Party and a member of the ANC's executive committee. Mr McIntosh wanted to know where the UDF stands vis-a-vis the ANC, and vis-a-vis such an atheist who supports violence? It is rather of interest that he himself is asking such critical questions these days. Mr McIntosh is the MP who unleashed an enormous storm in the Volksraad last year with a number of contentious allegations. Among other things, he accused the Defense Force of terrorism and sabotage. Under pressure he later retracted expressions such as "the gassing of Jews, Slavs and Gypies" and "Fidel Castro

look-alikes," as well as a reference to General Magnus Malan as "the Qadhafi of southern Africa." Now he is starting to sing a different tune. Obviously he would not want to be seen dead at such a UDF funeral for a communist. But when Minister Le Grange asked Mrs Suzman whether she would attend it, she snapped: "Why not?"

Red Flag

This offered Minister Le Grange an opening to further wedge apart the conspicuous dissension in the PFP, also with searing criticism of those who attend funerals under the communist flag. Such dissension is continuing in the PFP in spite of the remaining small group of Progs' attempts to dissociate themselves from Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's ("Van who?" they ask in the Prog press) desertion, as well as their whispered stories about "a new team spirit." The spirit reigning here and there among Progs against the security forces, even against the parliament as an institution, the final disposer over law and order, cannot be just reasoned away. This applies not only to the extraparliamentary activities of Dr Slabbert and his chief lieutenant, the leftist Dr Boraine (who also deserted), in their flirtation with the UDF. This spirit is just as saliently perceived in the case, for example, of the PFP's routine propagandist, Mr Jan van Eck, who aspires to succeed Dr Slabbert as MP. When it comes to blatant attacks on the police, this Prog who spent his compulsory military service time in the Netherlands does not take a backseat to anyone. In the Cape Provincial Council he attributed the violence to "hooligans in police uniforms" and alleged that it looks like the police derive pleasure from shooting, beating and tear-gassing people. Such sentiments evidently still run deep in the PFP.

High Demands

A wave of reaction against that is already affecting that party and parts of the Prog press, and it is going to increasingly do so; all the more so because effective security action against lingering riots cannot occur overnight, but only through persistent efforts against a calculated revolutionary onslaught. Moreover, the security action must be coupled with significant socio-economic progress, as well as political development, in order to assure permanent success. The voters are very obviously not going to trust leftists like the Progs with leading the country through a period which makes such demands.

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EDITORIAL URGES BISHOP TUTU TO PROMOTE RECONCILIATION

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Apr 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Archbishop Tutu"]

[Text] Bishop Tutu was quite right when he said that his being selected as leader of the Anglican Church in southern Africa put a "tremendous responsibility" on him. The responsibility would in any case have been great; it became "tremendous" through his own doing, which has made a controversial figure of him. The fact that he is a Black has nothing to do with the matter. It is perfectly understandable that a Black was considered for that high post in a church where about 80 percent of the members are black. He owes his controversiality to his conduct in recent years, which culminated in his call for sanctions against South Africa two weeks before he was selected. This has inevitably aroused a sharp reaction, not only from the broad public, but also in the Anglican Church itself. The reaction would have been no less vehement if such an appeal had come from a white churchman in Bishop Tutu's position.

The temptation to persevere on the beaten path can be great for Archbishop Tutu, because he will be able to speak with even greater authority in that capacity than that with which he was invested by being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. We do not think that he deserved the prize, not yet, but we do not presume to give our opinion on his merits as a church leader; that is a matter that concerns only his church companions. We heartily hope that he will not yield to the temptation. That could be disastrous, both for his church and the country as a whole. As against that, he could contribute a lot to reconciliation in his new capacity. He would have to start in his own church by exorcising the tension that has been created by his own conduct. We sincerely hope that he will succeed in this, in the first place for the sake of the church itself, but in the second place also because that could help to pave the way to reconciliation in a broader sphere. If something comes from that under his leadership, we would be willing also not to begrudge him the Nobel Peace Prize.

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STELLENBOSCH THEOLOGIAN DEFENDS REDISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Apr 86 p 9

[Article by Freek Swart: "Reflect About Man as the Image of God"]

[Text] Church reformer John Calvin was also a socio-economic reformer and, according to some scholars, if he were alive today, would have advised the government to bring about a redistribution of income and urge people to work harder and live in a simpler manner. It is also said that Calvin would have expected the Protestant churches in South Africa to more actively intervene for a more just social order through preaching and conversion. In this final article in the series about Calvin, Freek Swart describes how Danie du Toit, professor of ethics at the Theological Seminary at Stellenbosch, interprets the Bible with regard to wealth, poverty, property, work and redistribution of income, and how he sees the NG [Dutch Reformed] Church's task with regard to setting up a just economic order in South Africa.

The necessity of setting up a just economic order in South Africa -- whether Calvin would have advocated that now, or whoever -- is already being generally accepted, according to Professor Danie du Toit. But when one talks about that, one must duly reflect about matters such as work and property, for which the most profound reasons for reflection are to be found in the inviolability of life, in man as an image of God, who without sustenance will not be able to carry out his responsibilities and missions vis-a-vis God, himself and his fellow man. "This simply means that any dearth of sustenance is a matter which deserves the immediate and serious attention of the church and believers." According to Prof Du Toit, the concluion must thus be made that the minimum demand of such an order is that of basic sustenance for all, which at least will have to relate to food, clothing and housing.

Question

"The Scriptures are clear about the principles of justness and fairness, and Calvin also would have advised that in proclaiming the Word in the church there must be insistence on a just dispensation, an acceptable relationship between wages and work, the creation of job opportunities, work responsibility and diligence, a peaceful and orderly society and also the actual practice of Christian compassion." According to Prof Du Toit, a just economic order will necessarily have to pay more precise attention to the question of the just

relationship between work and wages. He mentions that the Ten Commandments and Paul proceed from an assumption of a definite correlationship existing between wages and work: "Underpayment (exploitation by the employer), as well as underperformance (exploitation by the worker), are a disruption of the relationship."

Wealth

"In the modern economic setup, inflation -- with its accompanying wage-price spiral -- disrupts the relationship precisely because it makes underpayment, as well as exaggerated wage demands, possible and real." Professor Du Toit says the Scriptures do not condemn wealth: "The emphasis falls rather on the way that it is possessed and spent. Miserly greed and the irresponsible waste of earthly goods are in conflict with the nature of Christian stewardship, which Calvin also emphasized. It is undoubtedly true that not all people have the character and personality qualities to avoid the temptations which occur from the power that wealth gives one. Wealth also holds danger for those who do not possess it and may themselves live in a state of need and injustice possibly as a result of the wealth of others."

Concerning the redistribution of wealth, Prof Du Toit says a just economic system should always remain sensitive to the ideas of a just redistribution of prosperity. "Such a redistribution does not necessarily mean that universal equality of possession is made a goal. Although some may picture it that way, especially in revolutionary circles, it should be based according to a Christian ethic mainly on two objectives. "Firstly, a redistribution of prosperity should -- without going into the manner in which it should occur -- be aimed at making basic sustenance available to all, without regard to persons; and in the second place this means that no one is limited to the level of basic sustenance. Within the correlation of labor and wages it should in principle be possible for everyone to be able to rise higher in conformity with personal initiative and diligence. However, this variation of possession must be questioned insofar as it becomes an inequality connected with unequal opportunities and structural injustice."

Professor Du Toit says that, after all has been said about property, one thing stands firm for the Christian: like all gifts from God, man must in the first place use his possessions to honor God and in the service of His Kingdom. This can only happen along the route of genuine stewardship, which forms the nucleus of the Christian work and property ethic. This stewardship especially obtains form on the basis of the commandment of love. Therefore, the first demand of the faithful possessor is that his property is gratefully received from the hand of God and is devoted to His service. The second, which is equal to this, is that it should also be possessed with a view to one's fellow man.

Widow

"Firstly, this love of one's neighbor demands that insofar as possible every person will be given the opportunity for life-sustaining work, which immediately presumes the requirement of fair compensation and safe working conditions that respect the personal, social, religious, economic and family

dimensions of the worker. "Secondly there is the requirement of compassion for those in need; for the stranger, the orphan and the widow; the right of the hungry passerby; the gifts of love to those who are thirsty, hungry, naked and in prison. Many believers will still have to learn that this task of the church is a service which stands under an inescapable need. There are still too many people who think charity is optional."

Influence

Professor Du Toit stressed that a just economic order does not merely concern the material compensation of the worker. "In fact it is such that the total working conditions -- which of course include wages -- exercise a tremendous influence on the total life experience and quality of life of man. This naturally involves the fundamental unity of man: man as homo oecumenicus is not another type of man or an isolated aspect of mankind. The worker is always a member of a family, a religious person, a person with cultural, social and athletic needs. Therefore, an economic order which hampers healthy family life, living conditions, social activities or religion is in essence an unjust economic order.

Task

Concerning the church's task, Prof Du Toit says that in its powerful prophetic proclamation the church should direct itself against all forms of sin in the church and in society, but especially, perhaps more than in the past, it will have to concentrate on scriptural promulgation regarding human worthiness and justice, man, his work and property. "One of the most important contributions of the church continue to be its opportunities to actively bring about essential changes and improvements on the local level. Through its priestly, social and diaconal involvement, a local congregation can not only improve human relations, but help to improve things such as the standard of living, health, housing, cultural activities etc. for underdeveloped individuals and groups. A certain congregation, a certain diaconate, even a small group of believers can start this kind of campaign in its direct environment. There are places in the world where this is being done with great success.

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BLACKS' POOR HOUSING DESCRIBED AS HURTING ENTIRE COUNTRY

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Apr 86 p 8

[Article by Dawie: "Money for Blacks Is Spent in the Interest of Whole Country"

[Text] One of the reproaches which the government must often listen to is that it does too much for the Blacks. That is propaganda which finds acceptance with quite a few people, especially in the current situation of unrest. The reasoning is more or less that people who throw gasoline bombs or stones should be left to their fate; they do not deserve anything better. What the critics mostly do not take into account is that those who want to have the country go up in flames would have found many less willing hands if the living conditions of Blacks were only better. The seed of unrest falls on fertile ground wherever there are justified grievances. That is a lesson of the world's history. Let's be honest: The conditions is many black and Colored residential areas lend themselves to exploitation. Deputy Minister Piet Badenhorst's description of some black residential neighborhoods is that, compared with those for Coloreds and Whites, they are an "ulcer" in society.

Huddled Together

When 5,000 people have four or five water faucets, unhygienic conditions with sewage arise, families are huddled together and educational and recreational facilities are lacking, the fomenter of unrest has virtually everything he needs. And if the flame is once lighted, he carries it further with intimidation, as it evident from a series of articles which have just appeared in DIE BURGER. The whole "system" gets the blame. That is why community councils have become such an important target, for they and the development boards are instruments of authority. There are several causes for the precarious living conditions of many thousands of colored people, and it is easy to be wise after the event. Money was not always available, but mistakes were also made. If the permanence of Blacks in the so-called white areas had accepted sooner, housing and facilities could have also been dealt with earlier. Equally, the policy of preference for Coloreds, which until relatively recently was in effect for the Western and Southern Cape and parts of the Eastern Cape and the Karoo, resulted in great handicaps. The official premise was that there would eventually be no Blacks in those areas. Therefore, for example, the last house was built in the black residentual area

at Worcester in the 1950's, and the houses are still without electricity. One of the results is that radicalization is the order of the day there. Planning has not been carried out elsewhere in the country. The black residentual area at Warmbad, where the white residents had to come to the rescue recently when all the Blacks took part in a strike, was to have been moved twelve years ago already. That did not happen, and the people were exposed to conditions where no self-pride could develop.

Red Tape

The establishment of administration councils with fragmented control was probably also not always in the best interest of the country. Red tape and corruption here and there also took a toll. How is it possible that a Black applies for a house and waits for two years in vain, but that he gets his house in three days when there is someone who is willing to take a shortcut? All those things which have taken place do not make it easier today to improve people's quality of living. As soon as there are signs of upheaval in a community, the radicals jump on it. Official contact between local management boards and black residents has already been broken off in some cases by members of community councils having resigned, often out of fear. Explosive situations can arise more easily that way. The government realizes that a program of socio-economic reconstruction is necessary. That is why R320 million is provided in the budget this year for upgrading the basic infrastructure in black areas. This is part of the one billion rands which President P. W. Botha promised in August for that purpose.

Radicalization

It is money which is being spent in the interest of the whole country, not only of a specific community. In the words of a senior official: "We must look beyond radicalization to development, for the bonuses are awaiting that. The radicals must not be allowed to bring development to a standstill. there is still goodwill, although to a lesser extent." Of course, better living conditions alone cannot bring the unrest to an end. That is but one element of the counterstrategy needed. The maintenance of law and order must continue, and Blacks must help to end the reign of terror of the "necklace" and the gasoline bomb. Political answers must be found in the final analysis. It is a case of doing one thing and not neglecting the other.

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BLACK REFUSAL TO PAY RENT VIEWED AS LONG-RANGE THREAT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Apr 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Impossible Demands"]

[Text] There can be sympathy with Blacks, some perhaps unemployed, who find it difficult to pay their house rent in the present economic circumstances. However, it is something quite different when people refuse to pay their rent because they want to live gratis, as is now happening in the Peninsula. It is a complete misconception that a government should just provide housing without even getting any income from it. Not even the socialist countries can afford such generosity. The question is whether most Blacks came to such a conclusion by themselves or whether some elements are putting them up to it. The latter seems probable in view of the intimidation going on to prevent rent from being paid. The leader of a black trade-union federation also recently harangued against rental payment at a gathering. According to him, the money is employed, among other things, to buy more police vehicles which are used against Blacks.

This kind of misleading propaganda is dangerous while the police have become the target of agitators of unrest. Sooner or later it may lead to action against people who do not pay rent. At the same time it becomes more difficult to improve living conditions in the black residential areas. Rental money is in fact an important source of income for the development boards for the construction of new houses and the creation of better and more facilities. One of the demands now being made is that the existing houses should be enlarged. The money for that has to come from somewhere. The message will have to be conveyed to Blacks that they are hurting themselves by making impossible demands. That can best be done by Blacks themselves. There are many among them who realize those dangers.

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TEACHERS PROTEST DELAY OF EDUCATION REFORMS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by education reporter: "'Ten Years Is Too Long' -- Mixed Feelings About Education Plan"]

[Text] Educationists yesterday welcomed the ten-year plan for upgrading education, announced the day before yesterday by Mr F.W. de Klerk, Minister of National Education, with mixed feelings. Mr Franklin Sonn, chairman of the Capeland Professional Teachers' Union (KPO) and the Union of Teachers' Association [sic] of South Africa (Utasa) told DIE BURGER yesterday the announcement is welcomed, but it is too bad that they have to wait ten years for rectifying such a serious matter. "As teachers, we naturally welcome such announcements. On the other hand, we regret the fact that we have to wait ten years for rectifying such an urgent matter. We are also sorry that no mention was made of what the government intends to do about the large-scale waste of assets in so-called white education, for example the underutilization of educational facilities. And something like that would obviously help to remove the imbabalnce more quickly." Concerning the minister's appeal not to see the announcement within the context of politics, he said "that's a strange appeal, in view of the fact that the essence of the problem -- racially divided education -- is a political question." He added that a scientific investigation and moderate recommendations (by the De Lange Commission) were rejected by the government for political reasons.

Shortage of Facilities

Mr Pat Samuels, chairman of the Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa), yesterday termed the the ten-year plan a "step in the right direction," but said the ten-year planning period is too long. "We think that a ten-year planning period is too long for the present circumstances and shortage of facilities in black education. A five-year period would have been better, because it would indicate a greater urgency with regard to solving the true needs of black education." He further said the four percent increase in educational expenditures is not big enough to have a substantial effect on the great backwardness in black education.

Professor Donald Carr, acting vice chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said he is pleased to see there is a significant increase in the expenditure

on education, especially in the parts which are experiencing the biggest handicap. "However, there is no sense in improving school conditions for Blacks in South Africa under a divided educational system. We must move toward equal educational opportunities, and that means one minister and one educational system."

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HENDRICKSE PRAISES COLORED PARTICIPATION IN MILITARY

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Apr 86 p 9

[Article: "SAKK Helps Create Safe Climate"]

[Text] "It demands a big sacrifice of parents to give up a beloved son to the Defense Force. There are questions and even misgivings by the nature of such a decision; often discouragement too. We and the Republic of South Africa want to thank you for giving up your sons -- in the midst of all your worries -- in order to create the safe climate in which we can continue to make important adjustments to our ethnic relations." This was what the Rev. Allan Hendrickse, chairman of the Council of Ministers in the Council of Representatives, said the day before yesterday at the review parade of the 1st SAKK [SA Cape Corps] Training Unit at Faure.

About 5,000 people attended the parade. The Rev. Hendrickse said unity has been built on the foundations of traditions and history in which South Africa's Colored community has over many years contributed its military share to the country's weal and woe. One of the most important elements that the Coloreds can rightly be proud of is their faithfulness and loyality to South Africa in times of emergency, regardless of what government has been in power. "We are living in a period of difficult circumstances of unemployment, unrest and fomentation of unrest, but also in times when we are tring to improve the standard of living of all our people in SA in all spheres. Although we are often handicapped by radical influences and attitudes, we want to bring about mutual understanding for each other and reconciliation among all our people," he further said.

Two New Companies

The SADF [SA Defense Force] consists of all population groups merged together to assure a common goal -- the protection of the Republic. A policy of equality of rank and commission has been pursued since 1975, when the first Colored officers were commissioned in the Defense Force. The Defense Force has eliminated anything which may lead to friction and discord within its own ranks. Last year there was great dismay when large numbers of young men who came to sign up for military duty were sent home disappointed because the Defense Force could not house them. Starting in January, two new units, the 2nd SAKK Battalion for volunteers and the Cape Regiment for militia members,

were formed to overcome the problem. Place was made for almost 2,000 additional members in the two units.

"Change is irrevocably the order of the day in South Africa. The government can only bring change to our system of living in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. In creating such a situation, the Defense Force is from time to time expected to help with restoring and preserving law and order," the Rev. Hendrickse said. The responsibility of carrying out their duties with dignity now rests on the shoulders of the volunteers. Their conduct should always be of such a nature that they gain and keep the public's respect and esteem without neglecting their duty and losing dignity. Cups were presented to the following achievers: Privates K. Baron (the neatest student), J. Stewart (best shot), W. Drieberg (sharpest student), R. January (best overall student), Capt Marthinus Lott of H Company (best company with regard to projects) and Maj Eben Swanepoel of C Company (best athletic company, best marksmanship company and also the best company).

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KWAZULU-NATAL UNION SEEN AS EXPERIMENTAL SOLUTION

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Apr 86 p 8

[Editorial: "The KwaNatal Option"]

[Text] The state president's announcement of a joint executice body for KwaZulu and Natal has several positive implications for second-level government, not only in Natal, but also elsewhere in the country. This body, in which KwaZulu and Natal wll have equal representation, will handle and manage numerous matters which so far have been the provincial administration's responsibility. This will take place according to the principle of joint decisionmaking on the basis of consensus. That way of doing things, which is also endorsed at the Natal indaba, is based on a realistic acceptance of South Africa's particular problems with all its ethnic and cultural differences. The government and the TBVC countries have for a long time already been approaching matters of common interest on that basis.

President Botha has left the possibility open that the circle may be drawn wider than Natal/KwaZulu. Similar agreements of cooperation between other provinces and self-governing black states may in the future also form part of a new scheme for second-level government that is being worked on at present. The government is further carrying through an important principle by ratifying the KwaNatal option: that certain regions in the country have distinctive characteristics and problems which require distinctive solutions. The ideal is for them to be found through peaceful negotiation involving all parties concerned. The indaba has quite satisfied this with the establishment of the executive body. However, the indaba is getting in the political sphere with its plan for a joint legislative body. The government has serious misgivings about this because of the broad political implications of that. It includes proposals for constitutional reforms which belong rather in the domain of the National Statutory Council.

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IMPORTANCE OF MOZAMBICAN PORTS TO BLACK ASPIRATIONS CITED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Apr 86 p 12

[Article: "Mozambique's Harbors Play Important Role in Black Plans"]

[Text] Mozambique's three ports play an extremely important role in black southern Africa's aspiration to become economically less dependent on South Africa. It is evident from an analysis of the situation by Sapa-AP from Maputo that, in spite of progress in recent time, a lot of work awaits before the realization of that aspiration comes into view.

"It's a vicious circle," was the remark of the Dutch vice consul in Maputo, Mr John Roosegaarde Bisschop, whose country has for some time been giving aid to improve Mozambique's harbors. "The Mozambicans have to demonstrate the security and efficiency of the road, rail and harbor system before businessmen will use it more. But how can they demonstrate that if the businessmen do not want to use it before they are satisfied?" The reasons put forward as to why Mozambique's ports at Maputo, Beira and Nakala are avoided are chronic inefficiency, a shortage of trained managers and technicians, antiquated equipment and the protracted civil war between the Marxist regime of President Samora Machel and the Renamo anti-communist rebel movement.

Stumbling Block

A survey of Mozambique by the World Bank brought to light last year that international traffic along Mozambique's 3,000-km long rail lines decreased by 80 percent between 1973 and 1983. It decreased by 70 percent in the ports -- from 13.4 million tons of freight in 1973 to 3.6 million in 1983. The single most important stumbling block is the security problem, according to the report. Renamo rebels have blown up bridges, laid ambushes for convoys and damaged rail lines, locomotives and cars. The report also brought out the shortage of management and technical personnel, which became much worse in 1975 when 90 percent of the 250,000 Portuguese fled the country upon its becoming independent.

Lot of Trouble

Other factors mentioned by the World Bank are the unreliability of the transportation services, a backwardness of 20 years in maintenance and a shortage of food and other articles, which detrimentally influence workers' morale. Mozambique's three ports play a very important role in black southern

Africa's aspiration to make itself economically independent of South Africa. The Southern African Conference for Coordinating Development (SACCD), which was founded in 1980 with nine member states, decided to pump 60 percent of its planned transportation investments into Mozambique with that goal in mind. The Netherlands especially took a lot of trouble to give aid and since 1981 has spent more than R128 million to restore Mozambique's second-largest port, Beira. That port is located just 240 km from Zimbabwe's border and is thus very important politically and economically. But in spite of this, Zimbabwean businessmen pay little attention to their political leaders' appeals to ignore the routes through South Africa to Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth and to concentrate on Beira or Maputo. South Africa offers cheap rates to enterprises which want to use its sophisticated and much more efficient network of rail lines.

Coal

Mr Robert Crul, deputy chief of the Africa department of the Dutch ministry of foreign affairs, who was recently in Maputo on a visit, says 90 percent of Zimbabwe's imports and exports come through South Africa in spite of the fact that the distance to Beira is much shorter and the transportation costs thus much less. Before Mozambique became independent, the area handled the great majority of the old Rhodesia's imports and exports. Zimbabwean business organizations estimate that only about a million of the countries eight million tons of imports and exports are now transported every year through Mozambique. This is mostly steel, sugar and coal which is exported through Maputo and tobacco through Beira. It is difficult to get statistics of any kind in Mozambique, but according to the World Bank, Maputo handled three to four million tons of goods in 1985. The port's public relations official, Mr Joao Abdul, himself estimates it at two million tons, and Western diplomats do not think it was more than a million tons.

Not Enough

Mozambique is now trying to improve its inefficient railway network and ports with the aid of several Western donators. Most of the work is being done in Beira, where the Dutch expect that about three million tons per year can be handled by December. This would then be twice the present capacity. It is expected that the three Mozambican ports will be able to handle seven million tons next year, but this will still not be at all enough to meet Zimbabwe's needs -- and then one is still not even talking of other countries in southern Africa. The Mozambicans are very honest and readily admit their shortcomings. They therefore also welcome foreign assistance to get the ports moving and properly train Mozambicans.

Thirty Days

Mr Will Morgan, a Briton, manages Maputo's container terminal as a result of a program being financed by the British Overseas Development Administration. He admitted that the port has quite a few problems. But, he says, the improvement is demonstrated by the fact that nowadays it takes only 30 days for a container to again be taken back to its country of origin. "This sounds terrible in comparison with Europe, where the average is seven days. But it is a great improvement compared with 18 months ago, when the average was 96 days," he says. - - (Sapa - AP)

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BADENHORST SAYS MOST LOCAL BLACK COUNCILS STILL FUNCTIONING

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Apr 86 p 17

[Article by Jacques van Wyk: "Black Town Councils Continue to Work"]

[Text] Alexandra on the Witwatersrand is now in the news over the violence occurring there. Reverend Sam Buti, the mayor, and Alexandra's three last council members have resigned. This installment, the fourth in the series about the unrest in black areas, is an interview which Jacques van Wyk held with Mr Piet Badenhorst, deputy minister of constitutional development and planning.

Although some local black management boards and community councils have resigned, mainly because of the riots and pressure from radicals, there is no question of the system having fallen apart nationwide, as some people claim, Mr Piet Badenhorst, deputy minister of constitutional planning and development, says. He said in an interview that 187 out of a total of 232 local black management boards and community councils are still completely in operation. Of the 190 community councils, 150 are still in operation. Altogether 40 have resigned. Concerning the resignation of Rev Sam Buti, mayor of Alexandra, and his city council, Mr Badenhorst said he took note of that with regret, as well as of the events in the residential area.

New Councils

"I am still convinced that orderly management of a residential area is the task of elected leaders, and I want to express the confidence that the residents of Alexandra will not only endorse this principle, but will actively participate to make it a reality. That is the only method for making a tranquil living place of their residential areas." Besides some of the management boards and councils which resigned being set up again, his office still receives applications from black towns for the establishment of new community councils. His observation is that Blacks greatly enjoy serving on the community, city and town councils and that they think that their communities benefit from them. Most Blacks want to continue with them. Mr Badenhorst says he does not deny that there are serious problems. Circumstances in the Eastern Cape still arouse great concern. Of the 46 community councils in the Eastern Cape, there are about 16 that have not resigned, while two of the four local management boards have not resigned,

namely iBhayi at Port Elizabeth and Rini at Grahamstown. The two that resigned are kwaNobuhle at Uitenhage and Lingelihle at Cradock.

Functioning

Things are in general going well in the Western Cape. He has just visited all the black residential neigborhoods in that area. He was also in Soweto and Deepmeadow. All the community councils here are functioning. The black city councils on the Rand are also in operation. The areas are not inaccessible, as some people claim. He traveled all over the region in ordinary vehicles. The Progressive Federal Party claims there are places where even the police cannot go in; so-called "no-go areas." He admits that when violent riots are going on, such as the country recently experienced, the delivery of certain goods will of course not take place. People will also not go into such areas unnecessarily and place their lives in danger. But that is only for the period of time that the riots last.

Break Down

Serious problems are being experienced with the collection of rental and utilities money in some black residential neighborhoods. The revolutionary elements are intimidating and exerting severe pressure on people not to pay house rent. This is one of the most important methods that they use to try and break down the government's authority. They want to destroy the principal source of income of local management boards in this way, but are definitely not succeeding in that. The creation of organizations is a very important factor in the revolutionary onslaught. In practically every black residential area there is thus a self-appointed pressure group, so-called "civic associations," which control some neighborhoods to a greater or lesser extent. These pressure groups are to an increasing extent insisting on recognition, and do not want anything to be done without their permission in the residential areas involved.

The government is also talking with these groups. An example is Oudtshoorn. There are also talks with them at many other places. By entering into talks with them you show that you are also listening to them; that there is not a total barrier. There is contact. Mr Badenhorst stressed that where such talks take place, it is done in such a way that the authority of the recognized black bodies, local management boards, community councils and the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa) is not undermined. "The radicals do not only undermine the government's authority. They want to take it over themselves. And it is surprising what all they are doing to promote their onslaught. We are dealing with a revolutionary onslaught. The town has to be taken over, totally taken over. But seen overall, they are definitely not succeeding in that."

The government is also getting numerous requests from Blacks asking for permission to organize themselves into vigilante groups to protect them from the radical elements. However, the state cannot allow such groups to take the law into their own hands. Where such groups have appeared, however, they have shown that a small group can control a residential neighborhood of tens of thousands of people and can maintain order to a certain extent. In one case

they even instituted their own curfew rule. The problem is, however, that such groups are apt to take things too far and apply unlawful measures, Mr Badenhorst said.

Mr D.J.F. Hitge, chief director of local management of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, pointed out the difference between community councils and local management boards. Community councils are actually a semi-local authority. It is not a local management board in the usual sense of the word. It has certain executive powers, but they are limited. A local management board is in all respects equivalent to the local government for Whites; it is a full-fledged city council. An example is the city council of iBhayi at Port Elizabeth. That city council is in every respect equivalent to a white city council. It has its own staff just like any other city council. There is a difference in the respect that the local black management boards are still experiencing a shortage of trained and competent Blacks. "Now people are saying the local management boards have fallen apart. There are about 40 of them, city and town councils. But only three of those councils have resigned: kwaNobuhle at Uitenhage, Lingelihle at Cradock and Nonswakazi at De Aar."

Cut Off

"Moreover, the fact that those three councils have resigned does not at all mean that the administration in those three areas has come to a standstill. Services are being continued, for after such a council has resigned, its organization still exists; its city clerks and its staff. And they go on with their work. They actually lack a decisionmaker. In the case of Cradock, the white city clerk is the "administrator." Such "administrators" have also been appointed at De Aar and Uitenhage. There are 192 community councils, 28 of which have resigned in the Eastern Cape. And yet people still go with their complaints to the council members who have resigned. It is this not entirely true that everything has fallen apart. There are places that have problems. East London is one of them. There was also a problem at Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle, but progress has since been made with that. The area is not totally cut off.

Calmer

He admits that a local management board cannot continue its normal services if conditions get unstable in some residential areas. But they go on again as soon as the situation gets calmer. For example, there may today be riots in the town, so that garbage cannot be removed. But a few days later the situation has quited down, and then they again go on with their work. One can thus not say without qualification that everything has fallen apart. He acknowledges that there are problems. The collection of the rental and utilities money is a problem. Although he does not believe that most Blacks think like the radicals, there are grievances, such as the backwardness in black residential neighborhoods, which the revolutionary elements exploit to their advantage. They depict the Blacks as oppressed people for whom nothing is being done, Mr Hitge said.

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BOTHA SAYS WHITE MAJORITY SUPPORT NEEDED FOR REFORMS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Apr 86 p 16

[Editorial: "Reform and Security"]

[Text] One hard truth is still overlooked by too many people in the excitement around reform in South Africa. This is that a leader can carry reforms through successfully only if he has a solid power base. If he ignores that power base, he is no longer a leader and all his efforts are futile. South African circumstances are such that, without the cooperation of the national government and others broadly supporting it, no essential reform can take place which at the same time offers hope for stability and a more peaceful future for the country. That is why it is so necessary that everyone, but above all those who so naggingly make extravagant reform demands, thoroughly note what the state president said yesterday in the Council of Representatives.

President P.W. Botha stressed that no success with reform can be achieved without the support of the majority of Whites and at the same time the support of the majority of white Afrikaners. "I cannot turn my back on people who are my own." Things must be treated so that the white Afrikaner feels secure. Those who try to interpret these words as just more proof of so-called white, and then especially Afrikaner selfishness, are badly mistaken. Least of all does a feeling of security among Whites exclude striving for greater justice for the other communities. The stronger that feeling of security, the greater the capability to offer equivalent security and opportunities to others. However, the greater the feeling of threat, the more probable that nothing will be conceded to others, with all the explosive implications that would accompany this.

Those Afrikaners and other Whites who so easily proclaim that President Botha no longer has their interests at heart should also really take note of his words, shake off their ungrounded fears and strengthen his hand for the numerous challenges which he and the government are still facing. Only in this way can a South Africa in which no group feels threatened by another be built and a climate of greater mutual goodwill be worked on together.

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OFFICIALS DISCUSS MAIN ELEMENTS OF UNREST

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 May 86 p 27

[Articles by Jacques van Wyck]

Youths Seen as ANC's Frontline Troops

[Text] The Eastern Cape is one of the two areas in the country most seriously affected by the unrest in black residential areas. The other is the Witwatersrand in today's installment, the fifth in our series on the unrest, a number of MP's from the Eastern Cape tell Jacques van Wyk in interviews what is going on in their areas, what role children play, how people react to the unrest and what, according to them, can be done.

Youths, some still very young children, are carrying on a reign of terror in various black residential areas in the Eastern Cape. They are the frontline troops of the ANC, Mr Hendrik Coetzer, NP MP for East London North, says. Mr Coetzer, who regularly talks with Blacks in his constituency, says it is shocking to see how young boys, some no older than nine or ten years, give orders to strong adults. The latter do not offer any resistance, because they are afraid of the consequences: a gasoline bomb tossed at their home or a "necklace" for them or one of their family members. It is children who can point the finger at any Black or woman, and then it is Ichabod with that person. It is children who make demands of the government and the country, who asked for more and better schools and books, and then burn them down and destroy them as quickly as they receive them. There are boycotts under the coercion of children that are lifted so that they can catch their breath and make further demands before they again institute the boycotts.

The other Blacks have to just join in and put up with it. These children will ostensibly themselves decide when and where they want to go school so that they can receive Marxist indoctrination in the form of "alternative education" and be mobilized for further terrorism. A generation of black children are being brought up filled with hate -- hate of the state authority, the police, and the white man. They regard murder of innocent people as a joke. Some of them, after they have smashed up a car with rocks, will laughingly set the occupants on fire or stone them to death and regard that as "sport".

Fortunately there is a broad stream in the middle among Whites as well as Blacks who would rather live together than die together in South Africa.

"For all of us who want to keep a cool head, the challenge lies in our having to make it possible for people from both sides to stand together in steadfastness and humanity. We must raise love of our neighbors above daily violence and murder. The big question, however, is how we are going to manage that. How do we fight violence without using violence? Is it possible? Can it be done; and if not, how much violence should we use?" There is among the Whites a big stream who are willing and eager to continue with reform -- people who want to talk, want to bargain, want to take the black man's hands and with him work out a fair and just future without any discrimination. There is an equally big stream of goodwill on the black side. But they are leaderless and afraid. Yet they pin their hopes on the government to protect them. "We have to bring these streams of reasonable Whites and Blacks together as soon as possible, for both are getting uneasy about the visible problems in the prevailing circumstances."

The fact is that one funeral leads to another funeral. More display of force by the ANC and greater defiance of the state's authority, cruel intimidation, murder and the burning down of houses, possessions and schools is the order of the day. This is not only seen. Blacks who are branded as moderates or "sell-outs" feel it bodily.

Many Blacks have the conception that the state cannot control the radical elements. They say they are in many cases prevented through intimidation from paying house rent. In some cases the radicals themselves collect the house rent for their own purposes. Many shopkeepers in black neighborhoods have to pay "protection money" to the radicals, they say. They think it is safer to join in and subject themselves to the terror and in this way keep on living. They are afraid to resist them, for they do not know whether the state will always be able to protect their possessions and life. They are more afraid of the "necklace" than any measure that the state can institute. the ANC seeks confrontation through defiance and by more and bigger demands of the government. That seeking of confrontation is not going to decrease; it is going to increase. They know that they are strengthening their numbers daily through intimidation and that their support abroad is henceforth going to get greater momentum with every funeral and every confrontation with the children.

This makes the reasonable Whites and Blacks in the Eastern Cape uneasy. Their enthusiasm for cooperation is starting to evaporate. They are starting to doubt whether the government still can or wants to exercise control everywhere in black areas. The Whites who have suffered partial or total damage as a result of boycotts are building up a radical resistance against Blacks as well as the government, which is directly and indirectly held responsible for what they see as a lack of action. It is difficult to continue with reform as long as there is no law and order and the real leaders from both sides are not becoming involved in it, Mr Coetzer says.

Le Roux Views Tension, Grievances

Youths play a big role in the unrest in the Eastern Cape. They are extremely antagonistic toward the White and his systems, Mr Dawie le Roux, NP MP for Uitanhage, says. When you have such an unstable factor, it is a very difficult task to normalize society. But the social conditions, especially in the poor black areas and in particular then the squatters camps, are the worst factor. There is much poverty, a lack of services, a great shortage of houses and large scale unemployment. Unemployment is undoubtedly one of the biggest causes of the riots.

There are thus enough shortcomings that the radicals can effectively exploit to stir people up. The level of threats is also very high. KwaNobuhle near Uitenhage has its own municipality, but the city council members were threatened and resigned. The only member who did not resign, Mr Benjamin Kinikini, and his son were murdered. The city council's task is now being carried out by a white "administrator." There is no specific group in the black neighborhoods of Uitenhage which can claim that it controls the area. Azapo's influence there is little. The two principal groups are Volkswagen's trade unions and the UDF. Volkswagen plays a very important role at Uitenhage, because it is the heart of the economy and does a lot for its workers. Its union leaders are in a very strong position in black areas.

Every black community and every black faction has its own leaders. One of them cannot talk on behalf of another group or faction. The fragmented nature of the black communities creates an opportunity for talks. Mr Le Roux said he talks with them, even with the radicals, with a view to attainable solutions to their problems. KwaNobuhle is not inaccessible. There is free movement of buses and commercial vehicles. The collection of rental money is going well in spite of intimidation. One of the reasons is that the largest employers at Uitenhage, the railways and Volkswagen, deduct rent and utilities money from workers' salaries or wages and pay it directly to the authorities.

In order to improve conditions in KwaNobuhle, the municipality has done away with all forms of red tape and so tries to be as accommodating as possible. Builders are also allowed to build on Saturdays now. This helps to bring relief to the housing shortage. The biggest problem is at Kabah/Langa, where about 40,000 squatters are living in precarious conditions. Moreover, the squatters town is located between a white and a colored residental area and thus holds the same dangers as the situation at Krugerdorp. What makes the situation difficult is that there is a strong lawless element. Radicals are also very active and will try to exploit the attempted transfer of people as far as possible.

An interdiction from the Eastern Cape division of the High Court has just been obtained according to which the squatters were to be transfered as of yesterday. This is the first time that a local administration, in this case the municipality of Uitenhage, is acting against the illegality of squatters through an order from the High Court. It is thus not a case of callous government action, Mr Le Roux said. The tension in the area will not disappear quickly. Yet, much can be done to alleviate it. It is important that the instruments of development should be acceptable to the Blacks. The present development boards are not acceptable. The lawful grievances of Blacks should be dealt with. It is important that achievable goals are set, for the promises made to Blacks should be kept, Mr Le Roux said.

MP's Urged To Talk With Blacks

Although the unrest in the Eastern Cape is a great source of concern, he is encouraged by members of the black community coming forth to conduct talks. The great majority yearn for peace and prosperity, Mr Sakkie Louw, MP for Newton Park, said. "We must therefore not allow a small percentage of reckless elements to place an obstacle in the path of a solution to the relationship problem in the country." Not all black leaders will come forth on their own to take part in talks. He thinks it is imperatively necessary that members of parliment and business leaders enter into talks with them. The state president cannot be expected to perform the task alone.

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MP'S DISCUSS UNREST EFFECTS ON COLOREDS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 May 86 p 9

[Article by Jacques van Wyk: "The Longer Unrest Lasts, the More Dangerous"]

[Text] The Coloreds are a middle group between the Whites and Blacks. How are they affected by the unrest in the Eastern Cape? In this installment, the sixth in our series on the unrest, the opinions of three members of the Council of Representatives are given on the occasion of interviews which Jacques van Wyk conducted with them.

The radicals have in certain respects gotten control over the black residential neighborhoods of East London and some other black residential areas in his constituency, and they are not going to give up that control easily, Mr Peter Mopp, Labor MP for Grens, says. Mr Mopp does not think the unrest will disappear easily and quickly. Although it has diminished in the Eastren Cape, it has not yet at all calmed down. The longer it lasts, the greater the danger becomes that it may get worse and later turn into something which is to nasty to think about and in which defenseless people especially would suffer the worst.

Commando

The country cannot afford for people to run around and stir up racial hatred in such a climate. At present the government is restricting only leftist radicals, while certain far rightists are freely allowed to promulgate racial hatred. Coloreds were attacked last year by Blacks at Queenstown, where a road separates the colored neighborhood from the black neighborhood. A Colored was killed by the so-called necklace method. In response to that, the Coloreds set up a commando in the town to protect the area. The riots were the worst in East London, where all the black schools were burned down. One of the colored schools there was presumably set on fire by Blacks and a small bunch of Coloreds, and the whole top floor burned down.

Moved In

The radical elements are not very strong among the Coloreds in East London, but they ruled in various respects in certain black residential areas such as Duncan Village. The colored area along the Douglas Smith Highway in East

London is near the black residential neighborhood. With the demolition of the black squatters camp, many blacks moved into the backyard of Coloreds in the colored neighborhood, because they were under the impression that this was becoming a black area as a result of an announcement by the government. The Coloreds in whose backyards the Blacks had squattered insisted that they pay rent. Those who did not want to pay were kicked out. Consequently, black "comrades" in some cases kicked the colored family out of the house, and the illegal Black and his family then took possession of the house with the permission of the "comrades." This led to discord.

Dispute

"I know of a person who was set afire in that area over that." There was also a dispute between Azapo and the UDF in East London. First there was a bus boycott, followed by a store boycott. The first boycott of stores started on 3 March. Some of the Blacks' enterprises were also burned down in Duncan Village, presumably because the owners did not want to pay a "levy" to the radicals. "Practically the only thing that they could not burn down in Duncan Village was the swimming pool, for there was water in it. They burned down the beer hall, the office of the Association for the Care of Cripples, the hall, two schools and a church. They exploded a bomb in the office of the head of the Esperanza School, a colored school. They stole and carried away the entire corrugated iron roof. The school was evacuated after that. Altogether 52 homes of policemen, officials and other people were burned down in Duncan Village. Several cars were burned out. At times everything was very calm and then the riots suddenly flamed up again.

Truth

Regarding the security forces, Mr Mopp said the people are more aware of a Defense Force presence than a police presence. At one black neighborhood during the day you will see a patrol wagon on one side and a patrol wagon on the other side. They take off in the evening. The radicals thus know well that if they want to do something there they must do it at night. People who live in the C Section of the black neighborhood live in the most critical circumstances imaginable. There is also much unemployment. It is not necessary for the radicals to purposefully whip up the people. They only have to speak the truth. People are uneasy and nervous in the colored areas near Buffalo Flats in East London. Their neighborhood borders on the black neighborhood of Duncan Village, about 200 meters from the part which was the central point of violence.

Worst

Now the government wants to build another 170 houses for Blacks in the open part between the colored and the black neighborhoods. That is only going to raise the tension. The Coloreds spent thousands of rands to build their own homes. Now 170 low-cost homes for Blacks are being built right up against their neighborhood. With that, the black neighborhood, where the riots were the worst, is being brought up to them. The Coloreds are not happy about

that. The different population groups will have to work together to calm down the unrest. They will have to sit around a table together and plan something. The great majority of the Blacks are reasonable people.

Attack

Police behavior is praiseworthy in some cases. Here he is thinking of the way that Lt Charles Landman handled a matter. Mr Mopp says he was once summoned to a place where a young man was dead in the riots. When Lt Landman showed up there to investigate the matter, the people who huddled together there cheered him. Shortly afterwards, a Casspir showed up and then the people wanted only to attack the police. The right attitude is very important. Every policeman ought to take a thorough course in basic public relations. They should devote more time to that and spend less on the firing range, Mr Mopp said.

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MORE SKILLED PEOPLE IMMIGRATE THAN EMIGRATE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 May 86 p 13

[Article by political editorial staff: "Week Economy, Unrest Notwithstanding -- More Trained People Emigrate to SA"]

[Text] According to the latest figures, the loss of highly trained people who move abroad is not at all as great as rumors would sometimes have it. South Africa still showed a gain in trained immigrants last year in spite of the weak economy and unrest in the country. According to information furnished by the Department of Internal Affairs, South Africa made a gain of 5,883 immigrants last year -- altogether 17,284 immigrants as opposed to 11,401 emigrants. That positive trend compares well with years such as 1977 and 1978, when the country experienced a minus growth of 795 and 1,513 respectively. Concerning reports of lines of South Africans waiting for British and other passports, it was pointed out to DIE BURGER that the overseas offices of the Department of Internal Affairs last year got altogether 92,755 written inquiries from prospective immigrants. Furthermore, 39,206 personal interviews in a family context were also conducted with prospective immigrants.

Comparative figures since 1961, when the government began its state-supported immigration project, show that economic slumps and boom periods have played a big role in immigration and emigration patterns. A spokesman for the Department said the immigration program is now being strongly influenced by the economy. It had to be scaled down to accommodate the economy. The riot conditions can hardly be the main reason why people leave the country, in view of the fact that the present decade's emigration figures are some of the lowest in the past quarter of a century, it was said.

According to the Department of Internal Affairs, South Africa made a gain in skilled persons in the first 11 months of 1985. Based on vocational groups, the figures for white immigrants and emigrants respectively looked like this:
- Professional - 2,128 compared with 1,424;
- Managerial and administrative - 682 compared with 413;
- Clerical - 1,160 compared with 606;
- Sales people and related workers - 514 compared with 296;
- Agriculture - 90 compared with 40;
- Service workers - 354 compared with 114;

- Factory work and construction - 2,107 compared with 884; and
- Engaged in non-economic activities - 9,298 compared with 5,876.

The only months in which there was a loss of people were July, August and December. In December, 863 people came into the country and 1,136 left it. According to the Central Statistics Services, 135 people in professional, technical and related services entered South Africa in December of last year and 195 left the country. The breakdown of immigrants and emigrants was respectively as follows:
- Engineers - 34 and 49; doctors and dentists - 8 and 8 - accountants - 14 and 14; educationists - 10 and 29; and others 66 and 95.
As for educationists, South Africa got 341 immigrants throughout 1984 as opposed to the loss of 146 emigrants. The number of educationists who came to South Africa last year was 178 compared with 116 who left the country.

According to the 1984 figures, most of the 8,545 emigrants chose to move to Europe and Britain. Altogether, 339 moved to African countries, 208 to Asia, 695 to the Americas, three to unspecified destinations, 1,574 to Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) and 5,726 to Europe, most of whom went to the United Kingdom, West Germany and Portugal (in that order).

A spokesman for the British embassy said it seemed in the past few months as if people who could not get British passports applied for Irish passports. According to him, the Irish government is evidently more pragmatic in granting passports. A British passport can be obtained on various grounds. The most common one is that the father of an applicant, who is older than 18 and whose grandfather is or was a born British citizen, is a British citizen and the minor applicant can get a British passport through him. Since 1983, anyone whose mother was born in Britain also qualifies for British citizenship.

A spokesman for the Australian embassy said that, according to information furnished in that country's parliament in November of last year, 1,679 South Africans moved to Australia in 1984/85.

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STORE BOYCOTTS IN PORT ELIZABETH CONSIDERED WELL ORGANIZED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 May 86 p 9

[Article: "Store Boycott in PE Well Organized"]

[Text] The consumers boycott in Port Elizabeth against white, colored and Indian stores was well organized in the black neighborhoods with the help of street committees. It is clear that some white businesses are being hurt by that, Mr F. L. Erasmus, Labor MP for Gelvandale, says. the colored merchants are not affected so badly, because they mainly carry on commerce with people in their own areas. But Indians who have stores in the central business area are seriously affected. At the same time, more and more Blacks are finding out that the radicals cannot protect them against criminal elements. Many Blacks have asked them to see to it that the police do not leave their neighborhood, because only they can maintain law and order.

The radicals exercise a certain degree of control over many Blacks through intimidation. That was apparent from the commemoration of the shooting at Uitenhage. The radicals told everyone to attend it and not to go to work. Many Blacks listened to them. Although there are also radicals among the Coloreds, they are not nearly so strong as the radicals in the black neighborhoods. The standard of living of the Coloreds in Port Elizabeth is much higher than that of the Blacks there. Coloreds are in fact big providers of work to Blacks in Port Elizabeth. The black workers tell their employers what is going on in the black neighborhoods, and consequently the Coloreds feel continually threatened as a minority group. Nevertheless, there have been no incidents in which Blacks have attacked Coloreds. One way to work against the unrest is to talk with Blacks, even the radicals. And there are some radicals who want to talk with the government. The difficulties with the radicals is that they make demands which cannot be satisfied in the short term. Another way to work against the unrest is to alleviate the tremendous unemployment in the area. In that context, the government has already pumped millions of rands into the area to help create job opportunities. Still, unemployment remains serious. He has directed pleas to the government to accelerate building programs, for about 20 percent of the builders and about 80 percent of the journeymen in the building industry are unemployed. The radicals are exploiting the situation and throwing everything back onto apartheid and the government, Mr Erasmus says.

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PRETORIA UNIVERSITY STUDENT COUNCIL URGED TO WITHDRAW ASF PERMIT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 May 86 p 3

[Article: "Meeting Attracts 1,200 Students -- Tukkies (U. of Pretoria students) Say No to Rightist Organization"]

[Text] Pretoria--A motion that the student council of the University of Pretoria withdraw its permission for the rightist Afrikaner Student Front (ASF) to appear as a student association on campus was adopted yesterday by an overwhelming majority at an extraordinary mass meeting on the campus. About 1,200 students attended the meeting. That is by far the most students at a mass meeting in years. The outcome of the meeting, at which several of the ASF's motions were rejected, is regarded as a setback to claims from the far-rightist camp that "most Tukkies are on the right."

The initiative for the meeting initially came from the ASF as a continued effort to stir up feelings on campus against the founding last weekend of the multiracial, moderate organization Jeugkrag [Youth Power] SA. For the first time in years, however, moderate Tukkies started to organize themselves -- an effort which succeeded to such an extent that the tables were turned after the ASF's claims that it represented the majority of the Tukkies.

The chairman of the ASF, Mr Gerdus Kruger, warned the students at the mass meeting that the outcome of the meeting would give a final answer on where the Tukkies stand. The students answered him by rejecting the two ASF motions. The first motion was, among other things, to arouse feelings against Jeugkrag and the university council's decision to let its founding meeting take place on the campus.

PERDEBY

They also asked that the registration of any association affiliated with a multiracial body be prohibited on campus. That motion was rejected by an overwhelming majority, as was a second motion that the editor of DIE PERDEBY ["The Hornet/or/Wasp"], Mr Frans Viljoen, be dismissed. Amid great applause, the meeting adopted a motion that the student council should reject the recognition of the ASF as a student association.

13084
CSO: 3401/143

POSSIBILITY OF NEW SECURITY FORCE DISCUSSED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 May 86 p 8

[Article by Dawie: "Security: New Idea May Help in Controversy Around Police"]

[Text] Riot control and fighting terrorism are high on the list of things being discussed around political coffee tables. There is therefore considerable interest in new noises that are being heard on that subject. This is especially true of the idea that a new organization between the police and Defense Force should be set up, specifically with the aim of taking action against riots and terrorist attacks.

Other Countries

The Nationalists expressed support for this idea in parliament this week in discussing the law and order budget item of Minister Louis le Grange and Deputy Minister Adriaan Vlok. It is useful to look at practices in certain other countries in order to understand what is actually contemplated. In the first place it should be remembered that armed forces, especially the army, are the state's supreme protector against internal destruction. The practice of using the armed forces to maintain internal security is not alien to other countries -- unlike what is asserted here in hostile opposition circles.

`Third Force'

For example, the British government, seated in the mother of parliaments and a cradle of democracy, sent soldiers into Northern Ireland to maintain order. In some other countries, however, a "third force" -- as it is called in specialized literature -- or more than one force between the police and armed forces has been set up to maintain internal security. The Compagnies Republicaines de Securite (CRS) were established in France to act in such a capacity. In America the National Guard fulfills a similar role, as will be remembered from the anti-Vietnam demonstrations and civil rights riots of the 1960's and 70's. An interesting aspect of the National Guard is that it meets the needs of a federal system by being under the control of the states.

Munich

The Netherlands and Italy have forces similar to the French one, while West Germany has a special task force against terrorism and takes action against riots with its Bundesgrenzschutz, a force between the armed forces and police. Such special forces were formed after terrorism assumed serious proportions, and security legislation, no matter how strict, did not enable the police to operate suitably against it. In the case of West Germany this occurred after the Palestinian terrorists' attack on Israelis at the Olympic Games in Munich and the loathsome activities of the Baader-Meinhof gang. The functions of forces such as these are strictly defined: mostly action against terrorists and civil insurrection, although they are sometimes also used in states of emergency (such as America's National Guard in natural disasters). In the case of South Africa, such a new force would not only make it possible for the police to be used better for their primary task of crime prevention. It could also become an important weapon of defense in the intense propaganda battle of which the security forces are one of the biggest targets.

A Friend

That propaganda is aimed at depicting the police as cruel bullies manning the government's machinery of oppression. However exaggerated, that propaganda is incessantly used -- and propagated by media that increasingly identify with leftist radicalism -- to breakdown the law officer's image as a friend of the law-abiding citizen. The police do not deserve such an image, all the more so in view of the fact that the maintenance of law and order is of extreme importance in a transitional phase of reform. A new force with specialized training in combatting terrorism and controlling riots could possibly help to overcome the problem. Of course such a force cannot be the only answer to a many-sided problem. A more streamlined legal process to let justice take its course more quickly against security violators seems equally necessary.

Propaganda

In addition, it is an open question whether spokesmen for the security forces themselves should no longer be used much in the propaganda battle. Experience abroad is that whenever even the common soldier or policeman in security situations has easy access to the media, it can help very much to sway public opinion against perpetrators of violence. The battle is indeed for the hearts of the masses. The South African security forces dare not lose it, for then a nasty future awaits.

13084
CSO: 3401/144

NATIONAL PARTY'S INFORMATION OFFICER ON CURRENT PARTY ISSUES

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 9 May 86 p 47

[Interview with Chris Rencken, MP for Benoni, National Party's Chief information officers; date and place not given]

[Text] FM: Rightwing opponents allege the NP does not have a mandate for the changes government is making.

Rencken: That's absolute nonsense. The 1983 referendum gave us a two-thirds majority to implement a new constitution to share power between whites, coloureds and Indians. What is true is that we don't have a mandate to share power with blacks. But we are not doing so. We are merely negotiating the sharing of power with blacks and we don't need a mandate to do so. We need a mandate to implement the results of the negotiations and the State President has indicated that when we reach that stage, we will have a referendum or general election to get the necessary mandate.

What are the prospects of a general election or a referendum in the near future?

It depends on when we are ready to implement a new constitution which will include blacks at the highest level of government; and that is something that does not depend on the NP alone, it depends on all other parties to the negotiation who at this stage are the retarding factor.

Do you believe the NP would accept the scrapping of the Group Areas Act?

I can only repeat what the State President said in this regard. Individual Acts are not holy cows. In fact, for the past few years this Act has been amended in some way or another every year. Therefore, I am not going to say we won't scrap Group Areas. But the NP stands for the right of every population group to maintain its own community life which includes its own residential areas and schools. The Group Areas Act per se could very well be scrapped or amended.

The NP's federal congress in Durban in August looks like being a crucial event.

There is a tendency of late to typify everything the NP does as a crucial event for SA. While this is flattering in one sense, it is far from flattering when it raises unrealistic expectations which do neither the country nor anyone else any good. It is obvious that negotiations towards a new constitution to include blacks at the highest level have not progressed much beyond the confidential and bilateral phase.

The legislation to bring about the National Council in which these negotiations will take on a more visible and multilateral form has not even been tabled in parliament, and is not likely to be passed until the second session, which will be after the federal congress.

It therefore stands to reason that the congress cannot produce guidelines for a new constitution as did the federal congress in Bloemfontein before the implementation of the current constitution. Many people don't realise that federal congresses are not only held for constitutional issues. It is necessary, particularly in times of dynamic reform, to communicate with the grassroots and to get sanction for things already announced and for the direction in which the party is going.

The NP has always debated and approved major policy decisions at its congresses. In recent years, the leadership seems to have moved away from this.

That is incorrect. If anything, the NP under P W Botha is more democratic than it has ever been. People tend to confuse principles and policy. Changes to the principles of the party have to be sanctioned by the provincial congresses and are co-ordinated by a federal congress. But the implementation of those principles, the day-to-day policy changes, have never been subject to congressional approval, but are left to the party leadership.

The NP appears to be under heavier siege from both the Left and Right than at any time since it won power in 1948. There are suggestions that it is crumbling internally the way the old United Party did.

That is completely wrong. I have never known the NP to be more dynamic within its ranks. There is great freedom of discussion and enthusiasm. It is a natural phenomenon in a period of dynamic reform for the NP to be attacked very rigorously by the Left and Right. By its very nature, reform brings about uncertainty in the electorate and the population at large, which is compounded by the fact that reforms have to be negotiated with various population groups and the negotiations can very often not be held publicly. In other words, the reform process and where we are going is not particularly visible, which gives the impression to some people that government does not know what it is doing or where it is going.

There have been many reports this year of a group of disillusioned verligtes in the NP caucus who are ready to break away.

I have seen no signs of anyone wanting to break away. Nor are there any signs of disillusionment with our leadership. There is a degree of frustration that we are not getting ahead in our reform plans as quickly as we would like to. But this is not attributed within the NP--as suggested in reports--to a

lack of dynamism within the party, but rather to the reluctance of reasonable South Africans of other political persuasions and population groups to come to the conference table.

To what extent is the reform initiative being retarded by resistance from conservative NP MPs?

The reform initiative is not being retarded by anyone in the NP. It is being retarded by people outside the NP who are reluctant to co-operate.

A number of NP MPs have expressed concern privately about the significant swing away from the party in many areas; far better turnouts have been recorded at rightwing meetings than those of the NP.

I do not believe those supporters are lost to us. The appearance of lost support is caused by the uncertainty I mentioned earlier. But once we succeed with our reform initiatives and can announce something definite, this temporary lack of enthusiasm will end.

The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and its associates have clearly become a major force in white politics. How much of a threat are they to the NP?

I do not think they are a real threat to the NP. It is not a new manifestation in SA. We had it in the late Thirties and early Forties, with groups such as the Grey Shirts, the New Order and the Osswabrandwag. That was also a period of uncertainty preceding World War 2 and following an economic depression. We have just gone through a period of deep economic depression and a protracted drought, and in a certain sense we are in a state of war, although of a different kind. Therefore these upstart groupings have manifested themselves now for the same reason as in the early Forties, but they will die the same natural death as their predecessors.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1824

AFRIKAANS WOMEN'S GROUP CONCERNED OVER VIOLENCE

MB270854 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0835 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 27, SAPA--The Federale Vroueraad Volksbelang [Federal Women's Council on National Interest] today accused the African National Congress and the United Democratic Front of aiding the Soviet Union in its revolutionary aim.

The national organization for Afrikaans women, representing 30 organizations and more than 500,000 women, expressed concern at its recent annual general meeting about the escalation of violence in South Africa.

"Our organizations are concerned about the growing escalation of violence and polarization in our country and the suffering it was caused especially amongst the black population of our country," a statement by the Vroueraad said.

"It is evident that there are powers at work locally; the SA Communist Party, The ANC (African National Congress) and the UDF (United Democratic Front), who are aiding the Soviet Union in their aim of firing a revolution in our country."

The Vroueraad rejected "with contempt" the forces who were:

--"Unpatriotically advising our young sons to take the cowardly path of non-conscription.

--"Misleading Christians by having revolutionary theologians misuse the Bible to further the cause of revolution in false preaching and by underwriting the Karios document;

--"Calling for boycotts and disinvestment, thereby causing irreparable deprivation to women and children."

The group promised to arm themselves with information regarding "the true nature of the Marxist programme led by the Soviet Union" and to launch a counter strategy.

They also said they would investigate lines of communication to work with other women to bring about peace.

"We hereby extend a hand of friendship."

They sought to share the following goals with other women:

--Sharing of a common fatherland they loved and wanted to protect for their children.

--A mutual dependency to develop human potential.

--Seeking, as mothers, especially for the youth, a new spirit of goodwill and understanding.

--They called on the authorities to regard 1987 as a "year of goodwill and understanding."

They also called on women to pray daily for the country and its people.

Their recent annual meeting was addressed by Professor H. Boshoff, director of future studies at the University of Potchefstroom.

The organization also decided to seek the cooperation of parents, teachers and schools in combatting the problem of teenage pregnancies.

/8918
CSO: 3400/1844

CHRONOLOGY OF AWB-NP CONFRONTATIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 May 86 p 11

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

It has taken the Government exactly a month to break the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging's "ban" on Cabinet Ministers speaking in the Transvaal.

When Mr Louis le Grange addressed a meeting in Ellisras last Saturday he became the first Minister to do so since the AWB vowed on April 24 that no Minister would get a word in edgeways in the province.

Right-wingers point out, however, that several factors eased Mr le Grange's path.

● He is regarded as a conservative element in an otherwise "left-wing" Cabinet.

● AWB supporters had already had a hectic week breaking up Mr Pik Botha's meeting in Pietersburg and Mr Sarel Hayward's meeting in Warden.

MEMBERS

● The AWB was probably not very committed to preventing his meeting. Only about a dozen AWB members arrived.

● Mr le Grange was protected by about 100 riot policemen led by head of the Reaction Unit, Major General Bert Wandrag.

● There is more right-wing respect for Mr le Grange than any other Minister.

For about 18 months now, attention has centred on battles between the Government and black township residents. White politics were all but ignored until the AWB "reign of terror".

Recent events have included:

APRIL 24 — BRITS.
About 300 right-wingers disrupt and "hijack" a meeting scheduled to be addressed by Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel.

Mr Nel finally abandons attempts to talk, and right-wingers hold an anti-Government meeting.

APRIL 24 — VEREENIGING.
About 100 right-wingers in a crowd of several hundred heckle State President P W Botha throughout his City Hall address.

The following day the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) vow that no Cabinet Minister will speak in the Transvaal again.

ENTRY

APRIL 26 — NYLSTROOM.
Some 300 to 400 right-wingers gain entry to an open-air meeting at the local rugby stadium which is scheduled to be addressed by the Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee.

Mr Coetsee seeks out AWB ringleaders and offers equal time to them if he is allowed to speak.

His request is turned down and Mr Coetsee is forced to retire to the rear of the stadium with some supporters. The AWB takes over the meeting.

At about the same time, the Minister of Foreign Affairs — Mr Pik Botha — throws down a challenge to the combined Right and indicates he is to address a public meeting in Northern Transvaal.

Two weeks later, the National Party announces that Mr Botha will speak in Pietersburg on May 22. However, when the posters advertising the meeting appear in the town they contain the words "right of admission reserved". This causes an outcry in right-wing circles and Mr Botha is accused of cowardice.

The AWB then announces it intends holding a meeting in Pietersburg on the same day.

MAY 14 — PIETERSBURG.
About 800 right-wingers attend a meeting addressed by AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche where Mr Terre'Blanche tells his audience that he, not Mr Botha, will be speaking in the town on May 22.

In a gesture of solidarity with the Conservative Party, the AWB announces their Pietersburg meeting is to co-addressed by Mr Clive Derby-Lewis of the CP.

MAY 22 — PIETERSBURG.
Thousands of people — mostly supporters of the AWB, the CP and the Herstigte National Party — gather outside the Jack Botes Hall in the town hours before the meeting is to begin.

DISARRAY

By 6pm and following some bloody fist-fights, Mr TerreBlanche is hoisted shoulder-high on to the stage with defeated National Party supporters

in disarray.

The advertised time for the meeting to begin comes and goes with no sign of Mr Botha.

After some vocal opposition, National Party supporters finally concede defeat but just as the right-wingers prepare to carry on with their own meeting the police arrive and order everyone out the hall.

Following a five-second warning which most people did not even hear, teargas grenades are lobbed into the packed hall. The building is extensively damaged by panic-stricken people — right-wingers and National Party supporters — who break down locked doors and smash windows to escape.

Later a subdued Mr Botha holds a closed meeting at the local National Party headquarters, from which the foreign media is banned, while Mr TerreBlanche and Mr Derby-Lewis address thousands at the local rugby stadium.

MAY 23 — WARDEN.

About 300 right-wingers in a crowd of 500 disrupt and then "hijack" a meeting in the town scheduled to be addressed by Agriculture Minister Mr Sarel Hayward.

MAY 24 — ELLISRAS.

Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, becomes the first Cabinet Minister to speak in the Transvaal in a month. Five AWB members are arrested.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1837

BRIEFS

UWK STUDENT ENROLLMENT DROPS--An inquiry was made at the University of the Western Cape [UWK] after the number of students dropped by about 20 percent as compared with that of last year. This is what Professor Richard van der Ross, rector of the UWK, said in an interview yesterday. He said he is concerned that only 6,427 students were enrolled by the UWK this year. This is 1,253 less than the 7,680 of last year. According to Professor Van der Ross, possible reasons for the decline are:- The disillusionment which followed last year's class boycott. "Many young people, at school level and post-school [level], had great expectations of the boycott. Some probably believed that the government would fall or something like that. That this did not happened led to great disillusionment and disappointment. Uncertainty about themselves and the leadership which they followed made them shiftless and led to the curtailment of their studies."

- The increasing number of colored students at traditional white universities. Students think perhaps that those institutions offer them greater security. "Some students have obviously also gone to institutions which are located closer to them."
- The fact that quite a few matriculants from last year did not take exams or did them too late. "The schools are our source of nourishment, and if something affects them detrimentally, it is reflected in our numbers. Our applications last year were almost half less than usual."
- Last year's disruption of the academic program at the UWK. "The first-year students are the most seriously affected. Many of them could not adapt to the high demands of self-study and dropped out. However, most of the final-year students were able to make it through with the help of alternative aid resources which we provided."

Money was also not so easily available to students who dropped out or failed, and many could not venture another year without financial support, Professor Van der Ross said. He thinks that the decline in the number of students is temporary and of a transitory nature. The UWK will grow again; perhaps not so quickly again as in the past, but the upswing will come, Professor Van der Ross said. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Apr 86 pp 1,2] 13084

POTCHEFSTROOM UNIVERSITY INTEGRATING -- Potchefstroom University is going to open its doors to students from all population groups, it was announced in a statement yesterday morning. The decision was made Friday at the university's council meeting that colored students may also study at the university on an

undergraduate basis. The council stressed that screening will be strictly applied to all students in the future. That screening will relate to the applicant's academic merits, as well as the precise reasons why a student wants to become a Puk [Potchefstroom U. student]. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Apr 86 p 2] 13084

PARABATS IN BOPHUTHATSWANA--South African soldiers from 1 Parachute Battalion, Bloemfontein, jumped from two DC-3s (Dakotas) into the Thaba "Nchu area of Bophuthatswana. Also used in the operation were three SAAF Impala jet aircraft that performed several low-level fly pasts after the paradrop. The 40 paratroops grouped at the Thaba 'Nchu police station before patrolling the township on foot in a combined ground operation with the SA Police, described by a Defence Force spokesman as a "preventative action." He said "the action was planned, controlled and coordinated locally after certain information was received by the security forces." they later withdrew in Buffel troop carriers. There were no reports of arrests, finds of arms, or any civil disturbance. The incident is significant in two aspects: it took place inside bophuthatswana and, as far as is known, "Parabats" were deployed for the first time in an urban "unrest" situation. Forty-four Parachute Brigade, which includes 1 Parachute Battalion, is a crack assault force used primarily in the northern operational area in airmobile reaction units. The superbly disciplined and aggressive Parabats--all volunteers--are ranked among the elite of the SADF and are second only to the "Recces." The incident points to the possibility of armed ANC/PAC cadres or other dissidents in the region. This could, in part, explain why frontline assault troops trained in bush warfare were deployed in an urban area, instead of using standard units. [Text][Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 9 May 86 p 41]/12828

MALES TO REPORT TO COMMANDO HQ'S--White male citizens aged between 18 and 54 in several cape magisterial districts and other areas were instructed, according to notices in yesterday's Government Gazette published in Pretoria, to supply their personal details to their nearest commando headquarters by June 20. Beaufort West, Carnarvon, Fraserburg, Laingsburg, Prince Albert, Richmond, Sutherland, Victoria West and Willison were listed in the notice for June 20. In other notices white male citizens in Aberdeen, Albert, Colesberg, Graaff-Reinet, Hanover, Hofmeyer, Jansenville, Middelburg (Cape), Molteno, Murraysburg, Noupoort, Pearston, Steynsburg, Steytlerville, Venterstad and Willowmore must report by June 6. White male citizens must report their personal particulars to their nearest commando headquarters by June 13 in Calitzdorp, Heidelberg (Cape), Joubertine, Ladismith, George, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Riversdale and Union. Those living in the Port Elizabeth magisterial district, excluding those within the municipal boundaries, and those within the magisterial district of Uitenhage, excluding the municipal boundaries of Uitenhage and Despatch, must report by June 7. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 May 86 p 8]/12828

ACTION NEEDED TO STIMULATE ECONOMY--The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plesses, says the treasury is compelled to take further steps to stimulate the economy this year after a decline in the 3 percent growth rate anticipated in the budget a decline in the 3 percent growth rate anticipated in the budget this year. Speaking during the third reading debate on the appropriation bill in the House of Delegates, Mr du Peessis said now was the appropriate time to

review the economy. He cautioned, however, that it would not be easy to implement packages designed for the stimulus, in his analysis of the factors contributing to the decline, Mr du Plessis said it was alarming that for the 5th consecutive year there had been a decline in the rate of net fixed investment. According to our parliamentary news staff, Mr du Plessis conceded that the unrest contributed to the slowdown in the economy. He expressed optimism, however, that once the economy was on a firmer footing it would inspire investment. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 May 86 MB] /8918

CSO: 3400/1844

CROSSROADS DESCRIBED AS 'WAR ZONE'

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 21 May 86 p 7

[Article by Marianne Thamm and Glynnis Underhill]

[Text]

ONLY 20 km from Cape Town's city centre thousands of people from trouble spots in Crossroads are hiding out in refugee camps in an area that resembles a war zone.

The bleak landscape at the Red Cross Nyanga Bush refugee camp, one of several emergency posts, is scattered with small piles of belongings rescued from burning homes just 300 metres away.

Most refugees, many of whom have lived in Nyanga Bush since the start of the squatter settlement in 1975, have lost everything. According to a Quaker peace worker, Rommel Roberts, who has worked in the area since 1974, the size of the Crossroads' population is more than 105 000. Part of Crossroads, the Nyanga Bush settlement, has now since been evacuated.

The Red Cross has offered all refugees the chance to be moved to shelters in Khayelitsha. Some have gone willingly, but most of these residents have refused to budge, preferring to wait for some solution to the senseless destruction.

With all their possessions lost, parents and children are anxiously awaiting news of missing family and friends. Confusion reigns and these people, clearly caught in a vicious power struggle as rampaging vigilantes try to gain control of the area, can only stand by and watch as their homes burn.

As one shack after the other burst into flames, a screaming mother with a baby on her back ran towards the shanty town, only to be chased back by stick-wielding vigilantes cordoning off the area. It was her home that had just gone up in thick black smoke.

Casspirs carrying security forces patrolled the outskirts of Nyanga Bush. A fusillade of gunshots was heard, but pressmen who tried to enter the blazing area were also chased out by vigilantes, who claimed to be acting on orders from police. One armed man told a foreign correspondent: "Colonel Nel has told us you can't come in here."

Mrs Christina Dassie said she and her four small children had been forced to sleep in the bush on Monday night.

"They set fire to my home with some kind of fire spray. We came here five years ago and cleared the bush with our hands. No one has talked to us or told us what is going on. The police stand and watch the burning and do not try to stop it."

"Look," she said pointing to the Casspirs on the outskirts, "they are not doing anything to help us. We have no guns, no weapons -- we are just living here peacefully."

Sister Kevin of St Mary's in Nyanga was visiting the refugee camp with one of the teachers.

"Yesterday panicking mothers came to the school to fetch their children. The school has been closed today and people are just walking around homeless.

"This is mass murder. The people of Cape Town should stand together now and face this evil issue. These people have no rights. It is this and other frictions and tensions of urban living which have led to this."

A woman, who did not give her name for fear of retribution, stood by and watched outraged as more houses went up like roman candles at Guy Fawkes.

"Today I don't have a house. I walk and stand here with only the clothes on my back. From Sunday, white men with balaclavas and vigilantes have been burning houses. I am sure they want to kill us but I don't know why. They want us to kill each other."

Injuries

Asked whom she thought was behind all the violence, she said she blamed a specific white man who could speak Xhosa. When his name was mentioned, a huge group of jeering women crowded round to lend support to her statement.

"We know him. He speaks Xhosa and told us this morning at 5am that those who had fought with the vigilantes would stay and those who did not would have to go back to Kaffirland. (He) is burning the location."

There was only one student doctor on duty with the Red Cross until lunchtime. Later he was joined by a visiting German doctor and two other doctors. St Johns Ambulance and Sacla Clinic staff arrived with medical supplies and women with babies immediately began queueing for treatment.

According to a Red Cross workers, the most common injuries were from birdshot and gunshot wounds. Many babies had been treated for symptoms of teargassings and diarrhoea.

With night and a cold front approaching, refugees could find nowhere safe to hide with their children. As one distraught mother said: "They'll come and get us at night. It is not even safe here."

Police have repeatedly denied taking sides in the current fighting and have outlined positive steps they are taking to stop it.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1848

IDEOLOGICAL CONFLICT BEHIND CROSSROADS VIOLENCE DESCRIBED

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 21 May 86 p 9

[Article by Tony Weaver]

[Text] THE vicious fighting in the Crossroads/Nyanga Bush area is the culmination of a sustained ideological battle between conservative and militant leaders trying to gain control of the heavily-populated area.

Repeated allegations of police intervention on the side of conservative vigilantes in this and previous battles have been categorically denied by police.

At the helm of the campaign against activists has been the "Old Crossroads Committee", led by Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana and his chief lieutenant, Mr Sam Ndima, who have effectively banned all work by progressive organizations.

Before the latest outbreak of violence, more than 50 activists fled after the committee purged Old Crossroads of community, youth and women's groups.

Those who are in hiding include two former members of Mr Ngxobongwana's committee, Mr Sam Langa and Mr A Nkpande.

The latest violence follows on a history of ongoing attacks by Mr Ngxobongwana's supporters on followers of Mr Melford Yamile and Mr Christopher Toise, the progressive leaders of the Nyanga Bush and Portland Cement Works camps.

At the root of the conflict are the vastly differing styles of leadership at the head of the two groups.

Mr Yamile and Mr Toise are popularly-elected leaders who exact minimum dues from their members and whose organization operates democratically.

On the other hand Mr Ngxobongwana is regularly accused of running Crossroads "as if he were a tribal chief" relying on an extensive system of patronage to secure his power base.

Both their houses are among the estimated 2 000-plus razed in the past three days. Late last month, a group of white men wearing balaclavas fired several shots into Mr Toise's house and also hurled a percussion grenade into his house during a prayer service.

The "witdoek" vigilantes have also launched attacks on the homes of activists living in New Crossroads and Nyanga East, and in the last attack, seven vigilantes were killed by defending militants.

Mr Ngxobongwana, who has a reputed income from tithes and rent collection on squatter sites estimated at over R40 000 in a good month and R5 000 in a bad month, has made repeated attempts to take over both the Nyanga Bush and the Portland Cement Works camp and incorporate them into his squatter empire.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1848

U.S. RAISES RELIEF AID TO CROSSROADS

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 22 May 86 p 1

[Text] THE United States Government yesterday raised its aid for Crossroads victims to R70 000, giving a desperately-needed boost to the biggest relief operation in Western Cape history.

Welfare organizations are battling round the clock to give food, clothing, shelter and medical attention to the estimated 20 000 people made destitute by fighting in the area.

And, they say, Capetonians are responding well to the crisis.

Announcing an additional grant of R50 000, US Ambassador Mr Herman Nickel said "the American people and government want to reach out with practical help".

Soup kitchens and crisis centres set up by welfare organizations are helping at least 5 000 people, with 2 000 being fed and sheltered at the Zolani Centre by St John Ambulance.

Yesterday the Zolani Centre was a hive of activity with volunteers and nursing sisters dealing with incoming food supplies, attending to the sick and injured and feeding the children.

The director of housing for the Western Cape Development Board, Mr Graham Lawrence, said at least 1 000 people had been rehoused in tents at Khayelitsha. The SADF had donated 200 tents.

A spokeswoman for the Western Province Council of Churches appealed for building materials such as wood, zinc and nails.

A Red Cross centre, with a clinic, has been operating since the erection of the tent camp on Monday.

Yesterday the Red Cross sister in charge, who declined to give her name, said bread, soup and clothing donated by organizations over the past three days had been used to feed and clothe the refugees, which include about 50 babies.

Another big donation reported yesterday was R10 000 from the Community Chest to the Child Welfare Society for use in a crisis centre at Nyanga's A M E Church for children separated from their parents in the fighting.

By late yesterday donations had been received from, among others, the City Council, the Urban Foundation, Jews for Justice, Pick 'n Pay, the Roman Catholic Church and Shawco.

The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Leon Markovitz, yesterday said the City was "deeply concerned" but added that the area did not fall under the council's jurisdiction.

A spokesman for the Divisional Council, which provides some services there for the WCDB, said it was exploring ways of distributing food.

● Mr Norman Osburn, Cape area commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association, last night appealed to all scouts and cubs attending meetings in the next few days to take with them to their meetings a blanket or item of warm clothing for Crossroads victims.

He added that Scout headquarters at 86 Bree Street, Cape Town, and the Athlone Scouts centre were being made available as public collection points.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1848

PRIEST TELLS OF SQUALOR, VIOLENCE IN ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 May 86 p 11

[Article by Jackie Unwin]

[Text]
The frustration and anger of people living in squalid conditions and separated from their families, leading to violence in the townships, was described last night by the Rev Horace McBride, priest in charge of St Michael and All Angels' Church in Alexandra township.

"People living in an abnormal situation behave abnormally," he said.

He was speaking at the Lions LINK Supper Club, which was formed to promote communication, understanding and friendship among all people.

But he had a message of love, which he said came deep from the heart of Alexandra. It was: "Tell our white brothers and sisters we do not want to rob or take away what you have — don't ever fear that.

"All we want to do is share with you. We, as fellow South Africans, want to have equal opportunity, send our children to school and live where we can afford to, take a job we are qualified to do, which doesn't depend on the colour of our skins but the merits of our minds and abilities."

He showed slides of the conditions in which the Alexandra people lived — overcrowded with no waterborne sewage, or storm water drainage.

He spoke of "the buildings of evil" — the hostels housing thousands of lonely and frustrated men and women who are prohibited from living with their husbands and wives.

FRUSTRATION

"If I had lived in the hostel for a year, could not be with my wife and children, all my urges and needs would come to the surface. If the frustration and anger builds up I might have a fight with a member of another tribe. Is that a faction fight or a frustration fight?" he asked.

He said there was resentment from the people in the township towards the people in the hostels because prostitution was rife.

The women, because of their needs, slept with the Alexandra men. It resulted in tremendous animosity.

In an area as big as the hall housing the supper club there would be between eight and 10 families living together with one tap and about four dirt bins.

"When the dirt bins fill up they are tipped into the stream in the township which is now filled with derelict cars, filth and often corpses.

He felt the circumstances, conditions and facilities caused schoolchildren to rebel in the way they do.

Mr McBride said: "I abhor violence, am totally against it, but I can understand what is happening."

"I believe that the future of our country rests squarely on the shoulders of the powers that are. Give us a fair deal and we are prepared to meet you not half way, all of the way."

But passing of influx control was viewed with "a feeling of great suspicion and wariness".

"Can I really trust and believe that this is going to happen and there are no strings attached?" he asked.

But he said: "In Alexandra we have white people who come into the township on a regular basis to share their love, time and fellowship with one another.

FELLOWSHIP

"White and black can function in Alexandra in a very loving and meaningful way. There is a blending in as people and not as a different race - this is the kind of fellowship we experience weekly, daily."

Dr Hymie Beinart, convener of the supper club, said the Lions would immediately pursue ways in which it could help the Alexandra community.

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CSO: 3400/1848

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL BILL

NPP, Solidarity Party Welcome Proposal

MB231044 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says the proposed national council is to be an interim advisory body on general affairs. Mr Heunis was clarifying certain aspects of the proposed council in Cape Town. He said the functions of the council would be advisory on matters in the national interest affecting all communities. Proposals by the national council would have to be acceptable to the country's executive authority before they could be submitted to parliament for approval.

In reply to a question as to whether or not a referendum would be held before the National Council Bill was tabled in parliament, the minister said it would not be necessary as the constitution remained unchanged.

The minister of local government, housing, and agriculture in the House of Delegates, Mr Baldeo Dookie, says the council's establishment will be a step in the right direction. He said those who did not want to participate would have only themselves to blame at a later stage.

The two major parties in the House of Delegates--the majority National People's Party and the opposition Solidarity Party--have welcomed the proposed National Council Bill. The leader of the NPP, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, described the measure as the greatest happening in the pursuit of peaceful political reform. The leader of Solidarity, Dr J.N. Reddy, said the occasion was historic because, for the first time, blacks would have a say in the laws promulgated by parliament.

The Conservative Party has condemned the bill as the penultimate step to black domination and white capitulation. The party's spokesman on constitutional development and planning, Mr Jan Joorn, said the bill was treason against the whites in South Africa.

The chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says the definition of the main objective of the proposed bill is what the world has been waiting to hear. He advised black South Africans to think very carefully about it. He said the primary objectiv of the bill was a radical departure from previous NP policy, as it offered everyone participation in the prepar-

ation of a constitutional dispensation which provided for the participation of all South African citizens in the process of government.

Chief Buthelezi said, however, that if the council were launched in circumstances which did not make provision for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, it might be severely handicapped.

Commentary Hails Council Move

MB260740 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 26 May 86

[Station commentary: "Power Sharing"]

[Text] South Africa is being placed firmly on the road to powersharing and full equal participation by all its peoples, black, brown, and white, in a government of national unity. This became clear towards the end of last week with the publication of legislation for the establishment before the end of the year of a national council. It will give black South Africans a direct say in the government of the country, and black leaders will take part in planning and preparing a new constitutional dispensation for South Africa.

Until the new South African constitution takes effect, the national council will have wide powers. It will be able to consider all matters it deems of national interest. These include existing laws or proposed legislation and all steps being taken or proposed by the governing executive. The national council will be able to make proposals to the central government on any matter it considers necessary.

The aims of the national council will be to give black, brown, and white leaders the opportunity to take part in the planning and preparation of a new constitution to provide for the participation of all South Africans of all races in the government of the country.

Until the new constitution comes into effect, black South Africans will be given a full say in government processes which affect their interests. The new all-race council will also promote healthy relations between all South Africans as well as human dignity, rights, and freedom.

Black South Africans are assured of at least 16 members in the 30-member council. Whites will have a minimum of 2 members, and the colored and Asian population groups 1 each. The government has also stated clearly that there is no longer any question on the end of power sharing among all South Africans. The only remaining issue is how. The national council is destined to provide that answer.

/8918
CSO: 3400/1842

LABOR PARTY REJECTS SEPARATE MUNICIPALITIES

MB261056 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1044 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Mr David Curry, minister of local government, housing and agriculture in the House of Representatives, says the Labour Party rejects separate municipalities and wants direct representation on town and city councils.

Mr Curry said at the Congress of the Federation of Property Owners and Tenant Associations of the Western Cape in Parow at the weekend that the management committee system had not come up to expectations because the committees still acted largely in an advisory capacity to white councils, which held the purse-strings.

"Management committees have to negotiate with councils which our people did not elect and final decisions are being taken by white councils who are not responsible to our people."

The South African reality were sharp differences of opinion within the race groups, which created further turmoil. [Sentence as received]

"In Crossroads, for instance, the fathers are fighting against the youths.

"I also found in the communittees on which I serve that whites often clash in their political opinions.

"To sum up, the South African reality is that if we were to create a national council representing everyone, a Chief Buthelezi would never sit down next to a Bishop Tutu, and could you imagine Nelson Mandela and Eugene Terreblanche together at the same table?"

Mr Curry said he believed it was therefore up to the "centre politicians" to negotiate peaceful change.

"In South Africa its a matter of bread-and-butter politics. My people cannot wait until a non-racial South Africa has been created to start building houses and I can't wait until Mandela is freed--our people need their houses now."

/8918
CSO: 3400/1842

RSC'S REGARDED AS LINCHPIN OF GOVERNMENT REFORM, FLAWS NOTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 May 86 p 10

[Article by Mark Swilling, lecturer in political studies at the University of Witwatersrand]

[Text] If the black majority is not given the right to vote and access to resources to improve living conditions, no reforms will ever be accepted.

This is the problem that the Government's advanced reformers are now facing. They believe that if these problems can be resolved, South African capitalism and key white privileges can be salvaged.

The proposed Regional Services Councils (RSCs) will be the first major institutional reform since the tricameral system was introduced. They will include all races in a single political unit and they are supposed to facilitate substantial redistribution of resources from white to black areas.

As a new form of local government, the RSCs are seen as the model for new regional and central forms of representation that will be designed after the RSCs have been established.

This "bottom-up" approach depends on the viability and legitimacy of the RSCs. This is why the RSCs are the linchpin of the reform process.

The RSCs, however, are fundamentally flawed. The root of the problem is that major black political organisations reject the notion that South African society can be deracialised from the top by a government that has defended white minority rule for 38 years.

This belief is supported by an analysis of the political and fiscal dimensions of the RSCs.

The creation of new forms of multiracial representation and administration — of which RSCs form a crucial part — is proceeding under the rubric of "extending democracy".

This term is used by Government ideologues when referring to the attempt to move beyond apartheid by incorporating blacks into all levels of "decision-making".

The Government has been forced to abandon the fundamental tenets of traditional apartheid because of massive internal and external pressures that have steadily built up over the last 10 years.

It is now officially accepted that Bantustans are unviable, that influx control has to be abandoned and that a new constitutional framework needs to be devised which incorporates all races.

New forms of local and regional government are being developed to manage new patterns of urbanisation that traditional apartheid previously tried to prevent.

Apartheid was built on the assumption that urban blacks were merely temporary sojourners in white South Africa. This meant there was no need to direct substantial resources into the black townships that steadily expanded on the peripheries of the white cities.

Today there is a backlog of over half a million houses, and most townships lack basic services. One dimension of "orderly urbanisation", therefore, involves new ways of finding resources to remedy this situation.

The White Paper on urbanisation makes it clear this will be the responsibility of the RSCs.

The key question, therefore, is whether the RSCs will "extend democracy" and simultaneously raise sufficient resources to finance substantial urban development.

An RSC is an umbrella body that rests on the existing autonomous local authorities that represent each racial group. Each local authority which falls within an RSC area will have representatives on the council.

Each local authority will be allowed to nominate one representative to the RSC for every 10 percent or part thereof of the RSC-provided services it consumes.

Although the local authorities will continue to manage "soft services" (parks, etc), the RSC will administer "hard services" (transport, housing, water, etc).

It is important to note that the RSC will not be elected. Instead its ordinary members will be nominated by the local authorities and the Provincial Administrator will appoint the chairman.

For an RSC to work, fully-fledged municipal bodies have to be in existence. At the moment coloureds, Indians and most blacks do not have autonomous municipal bodies to represent them.

In order to convert the coloured and Indian management committees into autonomous municipal authorities, the Government will have to overcome massive opposition from within and outside these bodies to the idea of municipal autonomy.

What moderate and radical political organisations in the coloured and Indian areas have in common is the belief that single non-racial municipalities need to be created rather than separate ethnic organs for each racial group.

As far as black local government is concerned, the Government has admitted this is in shambles.

In the Eastern Cape, for example, nearly 70 percent of the 50 black councils are non-functional because they have been totally rejected by the communities.

The recently tabled Black Local Authorities Amendment Bill is designed to remedy this situation by transforming the community councils into town committees with a modicum of municipal autonomy. There is no evidence to suggest that this will give them greater legitimacy.

In short, except for the white areas, there are no municipal foundations upon which the RSCs can be built, and it is unlikely these foundations will be created in the near future.

Furthermore, the mass-based black political organisations that currently dominate township politics have already rejected the RSCs on the grounds that they will entrench ethnic local authorities that are unacceptable to the black majority.

This does not mean that so-called "moderates" will not collaborate with the State to implement the RSCs. Indeed, these elements will soon realise that RSCs offer a unique chance to distribute resources without having to raise rent and service charges.

However, given the level of politicisation in most townships, it is unlikely these people will be able to "buy support".

The fiscal system of the RSCs is also unlikely to work. The councils will be funded by a tax on salaries and wages (regional services levy) and a tax on total turnover (regional establishment levy).

Although these taxes are not allowed to be deducted from wages or passed on to prices, this is what will happen in the long run.

One of the financial brains behind these taxes, Gerhard Croeser, Deputy Director-General of Public Finance, admitted this was the intention when he said: "Because blacks did not understand their local authorities, they did not want to pay the rent increases. Now they will be paying as consumers, that is indirectly. This will depoliticise the system until such time that the blacks learn how to use the local authority system."

Unfortunately, although the RSC taxes will have a detrimental effect on black living standards at a time when only a minority are living above the household subsistence level, reliable sources have already estimated that the RSCs will not be able to raise sufficient finances to fund the kind of urban development needed to improve township living conditions.

For example, the Eastern Cape RSC will raise only about R40 million. This is less than what it will cost to supply absolutely basic services to the 26 000 squatter families who live in the PE-Uitenhage area.

A non-government planning group, Planact, recently estimated that it will cost R25 million to upgrade Langa which has over 6 000 squatter families living in it. (This excludes the provision of houses.)

In short, the political and fiscal foundations of the RSCs will thwart the attempt to make them the linchpin of the reform process.

As far as the black majority is concerned, the RSCs will be seen as yet another apartheid body imposed from above.

Nor is it likely that the RSCs will substantially redistribute resources to finance urban development in the black townships.

It is important to note that RSCs are only the first step in a strategy aimed at reorganising all three tiers of government.

A recent pamphlet put out by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning pointed out that RSCs "are only the primary building blocks of a stable South African democracy.... The success of this initiative may well speed up reform at higher levels of government and in other spheres of life".

The next step will be to reconstitute regional government. It has already been announced that Provincial Councils and Development Boards are to be scrapped and replaced with appointed centrally controlled regional committees of some kind.

These committees will be multiracial organs with sufficient executive powers to manage the transition to new regional representative bodies that may look similar to the federal structures being hammered out at the kwaZulu-Natal indaba.

It is more than likely that the nine "development regions" will become the administrative units of the new second tier.

It is clear that the State's game plan is aimed at constituting the third and second tiers before tackling the more politically sensitive first tier.

Although the National Council is likely to deliberate on this matter, the outcome will fall far short of the demand for a unitary majoritarian state favoured by organisations such as the UDF and ANC.

Nevertheless, Government ideologues insist that the constitutional reforms will "extend democracy".

However, one glance at the non-elected RSCs and appointed, centrally controlled second tier reveals how far we really are from the conventional meaning of democracy.

Rather than leading us towards democracy, the State seems to be creating at worst a new form of decentralised apartheid or at best an authoritarian brand of federalism.

Those involved in engineering this complex constitutional process are ignoring one simple basic political fact: the black majority is not demanding solutions, it is demanding to be involved in the formulation of solutions.

In the Eastern Cape, for example, the UDF has rejected RSCs and demanded a non-racial municipality for each town and city. This demand is supported in principle by key white interest groups and to some extent by business people who have been forced to accept that top-down solutions will fail.

One final point to note is that by making the RSCs the linchpin of reform, the State is raising the stakes in the on-going battle for power.

Never before has the State had to contend with such strong national political and trade union organisations.

If the State wants to ram the RSCs down the throats of the black majority, it can do so only by smashing the black political organisations.

Although reform will, therefore, require large doses of repression to succeed, this will further delegitimise the State — bringing us closer to the day when apartheid will have to be entirely dismantled and genuine negotiation with organisations such as the ANC entered into.

In the final analysis, it is unlikely that a government which has lost control of events will be able to implement reforms aimed at perpetuating the subordination of the majority to the interests of a minority.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1851

TIMING, OBJECTIVES OF RAIDS SEEN AS PUZZLING

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 20 May 86 p 9

[Text]

WERE the SADF raids into Zimbabwe, Zambia and Lusaka a purely military operation — or also a psychological action linked to broader political objectives? This was one question puzzling local observers yesterday as claims, counter-claims and accusations flew back and forth.

All agreed that there must have been compelling, if unseen, reasons for launching such obviously controversial operations at an exceedingly sensitive moment, with the Commonwealth EPG actually in South Africa and only a few hours out of Lusaka, one of the target areas.

One possibility is that the raids were aimed strictly at pre-empting some ANC move inside South Africa. Another is that they combined pre-emption with a desire to harm the ANC's fighting image for domestic political purposes. A third is that they are linked with some impending domestic political move for which a smokescreen is needed.

There are several puzzling aspects on which none of the official statements issued so far have thrown any light:

● Why have so few casualties been reported so far, even by government-controlled media which could have made excellent use of the opportunity to inflate the numbers of dead and wounded?

● How were the attacks on the Harare and Lusaka areas carried out?

Gaborone and environs constitute an easy target for vehicular or heliborne attacks because the Batswana capital is so close to the South African border.

As the crow flies, however, Lusaka is more than 450km from South African or South African-controlled soil, and Harare more than 400km. The only border closer to Harare is Mozambique's Manicaland Province, about 200km away.

If, as is possible, the attackers infiltrated by means of a precision HALO (high altitude, low opening) parachute drop, there is no clarity as to how they were brought out again. No helicopter in South African service can fly a round trip of 800km or 900km without refuelling at least twice.

The SADF's deepest known parachute attack is the 1978 drop on Cassinga, 250km inside Angola, and in order to evacuate the paratroopers by helicopter a refuelling point had to be established outside the town — a hazardous procedure at the best of times.

A fixed-wing aircraft like a C-160 Hercules or C-130 Transall would have no difficulty in making such a trip, but then the attackers would have to secure a landing-ground such as an airstrip, flat terrain or a straight stretch of reasonably well-surfaced road.

It is also a fact that there might be a danger of aircraft being picked up by Mozambican or Zimbabwean radar networks.

One possibility mentioned yesterday was that the South African Air Force strikes on targets in the Lusaka and Harare areas were actually deception measures designed to distract the attention of the radar networks from troop-carrying aircraft.

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CSO: 3400/1851

ANALYST SAYS ANC OFFERS 'LITTLE' MILITARY THREAT

MB260749 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 May 86 p 13

[By military analyst John Keegan]

[Text] The raids by South African forces against ANC centres in the capitals of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana imply that Pretoria now thinks the ANC has a more formidable military force than ever before.

But the exact dimensions of that force remain undefined.

Pretoria has described the aim of the three raids as designed to demonstrate to the ANC that South Africa knows exactly where its military regional councils are.

The ANC leadership is headed by four men, Oliver Tambo, Alfred Nzo, Thomas Nkobi and Joe Modesi.

Modesi has been identified as head of the military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, or "Spear of the Nation."

Estimates of the strength of Spear of the Nation vary widely. There is general agreement that the number inside South Africa does not exceed 2,000 and may be no more than 1,000. A South African estimate in 1984 was 100.

A Central Intelligence Agency estimate of late 1985 put the figure for those in Angola and Tanzania as high as 8,000-10,000, with another 500 non-military personnel in Zambia.

Figures from an official South African source estimate that there are only 150 in Botswana, 100 in Zimbabwe, 300 in Zambia, 200 in Lesotho and 600 in Mozambique and Swaziland combined.

Lesotho is wholly surrounded by South African territory and was the scene of internal coup last year designed to limit ANC activity.

The structure of Spear of the Nation remains unknown.

Units based outside South Africa operate from camps located fairly close to the border zones, where active members rest after raids, new recruits are trained and the administration organises supply and movement.

The ANC enjoys considerable foreign assistance in training. Tanzania, where the ANC headquarters is, has lent help, as have the Bulgarians and North Koreans.

By South African accounts there is also a regular movement of trainees between Southern Africa, the Soviet Union and East Germany, with some ANC members going to Libya.

Zambia may also be a transit area for trainees. Mozambique too, may offer passage, and possibly training and base facilities.

By an agreement in March 1984 between South Africa and Mozambique, all camps in Mozambique were supposed to have been shut down.

But evidence collected after a landmining in Northern Transvaal in December 1985 showed that the perpetrators, who were eventually tracked down to Zimbabwe, had come from Mozambique.

The largest training centre is in Angola, with six camps in the government controlled area. One, Novo Catenque, was badly damaged during the South African incursion in April 1979.

The armed bands operating into South Africa from across the borders are rarely more than a dozen strong. Weapons, almost all of Soviet bloc origin, are no heavier than infantry platoon type.

In two township incidents recently, the security forces identified Soviet Kalashnikov assault rifles in the hands of what were called ANC members.

Other favoured weapons are handgrenades and landmines, but these often have to be stored in caches for long periods and become unstable.

Units penetrating South Africa from the border states try to evade action on the march and concentrate on carrying out selective landmining or shooting attacks.

But the hostile terrain along the borders--desert in the north, mountain and dense forest in the west, much of it inhabited by big game--greatly adds to the hazard of penetration.

These natural difficulties and the efficiency of the South African security forces have so far ensured that the very limited military capability of Spear of the Nation offers the Republic little objective threat.

/8918
CSO: 3400/1842

PSYCO-SOCIAL STRESSES OF APARTHEID LEAD TO HIGH SUICIDE

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 19 May 86 p 5

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG. — Psycho-social stresses of apartheid may be why South Africa has a high incidence of suicide and family murders, delegates to a conference in Johannesburg on apartheid and mental health have been told.

Mr Lloyd Vogelman, chairman of the Organisation for Appropriate Social Services in South Africa, which convened the conference, said apartheid may be a another factor which can assist in explaining why whites have the highest rate of coronary disease in the world.

"For the dominant (white) group political power has produced a sense of omnipotence, arrogance and superiority.

"The growing threat of revolution and the possibility of losing privilege will probably lead whites to suffer injury to their narcissistic illusion," Mr Vogelman said.

He said factors leading to stress were the four-million without jobs in South Africa — it is estimated that 2 000 jobs a day must be created if the country is to rid itself of unemployment — and the likelihood that blacks who have work earn a monthly wage of only R300 or less.

Wretchedness

"Added to this are apartheid, society repression, racism, resettlement and super-exploitation," he said.

"The negative impact of oppression and exploitation had led to a feeling among blacks of 'wretchedness on earth' — depression, passivity and powerlessness."

The present climate of militant strength and the proclamation of people's power in township life will change this.

"Nevertheless, there is still a daily degradation that many blacks suffer which must cause stress, frustration, a sense of inferiority and anger — all of which are anathema to psychological wellbeing."

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CSO: 3400/1851

"The Media Council now notes that provisions in the Public Safety Amendment Bill could place the media in similar circumstances to those which prevailed under the former measures.

"While members of the council concede that special measures may be necessary to deal with unrest situations, we feel the government would be unwise to use powers sought under the bill to re-impose additional restrictions on media reporting about unrest.

"The bill now being considered envisages the possibility of declaring unrest areas without having to declare a state of emergency in any district or separate districts. Regulations could be made by the minister of law and order comparable to those issued after proclamation of a state of emergency.

"Under the bill such regulations could be extended beyond the declared unrest areas should this be deemed necessary.

"The Media Council regards it as highly desirable to avoid uncertainty among those affected that the bill be amended to require the minister clearly to define such additional areas.

"We wish to place on record our understanding of the difficulties experienced by the SAP and other law enforcement agencies in coping with unrest.

"We have also been made increasingly aware of the problems and hazards facing journalists whose duty is to inform the public as quickly and accurately as possible of events affecting the life of the nation.

"In these circumstances heated confrontations can and do develop. The many examples of good cooperation between press and police even in these turbulent times are a tribute to both.

"We believe the interest of all--the public, whose right to know is affected, the police and the media--are jeopardised by restrictive regulations which trouble these relationships and tend to undermine public confidence in the accountability and responsibility of law enforcement agencies.

"In the light of past experience and on the information available, we feel constrained to sound a warning note now, while the new measure is still under consideration, and to voice the hope that the government will not feel moved to re-impose previous limitations on reporting about unrest situations."

[End text]

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CSO: 3400/1842

BRIEFS

PROPERTY SALES TO INDIANS DISCOURAGED--The deputy minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Badenhorst, has sounded a warning that the possible sale of property in white residential areas to coloreds and Indians could spell trouble. Mr Badenhorst was reacting in Cape Town to advertisements and reports in newspapers to this effect. He said although the Group Areas Act was being discussed by the President's Council, it did not necessarily mean that it would be scrapped. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 30 May 86 MB] /8918

NEW MAWU PRESIDENT--Johannesburg, May 22, SAPA--Mr Moses Mayekiso has been elected as the new general secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers Union [MAWU]--one of the biggest affiliates to the 600,000 strong congress of South African Trade Unions. This was announced in a statement issued by the union tonight. Until now Mr Mayekiso has been secretary of the Transvaal branch of MAWU. He joined the union in 1978 as a worker at the Toyota plant in Wynberg near Johannesburg and was dismissed after a strike in 1979. He began organising for the union and was largely responsible for the explosive growth of MAWU in Germiston in 1980 and 1981. Mr Mayekiso is a resident of Alexandra township near Johannesburg and is active in civic matters as chairman of the Alexandra Action Committee. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2025 GMT 22 May 86 MB] /8918

NEW SECURITY BILLS OPPOSED--Opposition to two new security bills providing for detention without trial is growing. The latest opposition comes from three church leaders who have called for, in their words, the strongest protest from all Christians against the two bills. Carmel Rickard has details. [Richard] The Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment have been slammed by Archbishop Dennis Hurely, Anglican Bishop Michael Nuttall, and the Reverend John (Borlock) of the Methodist Church. They have issued a joint statement setting out the implications of the two bills and saying that the minister of law and order will be given virtually unlimited powers over the whole country and that the police will be given the powers to remove any person from a community for 6 months only on the basis that they thought the detainee might do something. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 30 May 86 MB] /8918

CSO: 3400/1842

ASSOCOM'S BCI DECLINES FOR THIRD CONSECUTIVE MONTH

MB291326 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1250 GMT 29 May 86

[Embargoed until 2201 GMT 29 May 86]

[Text] Johannesburg, May 30, SAPA--At 78.6, ASSOCOM's [Association of Chambers of Commerce] Business Confidence index [BCI] is showing the third consecutive monthly decline. There has thus been continued "slippage" in the index, and it is now below the average for 1985 as a whole.

Figures for the BCI for the period January 1, 1985 to end-April this year are as follows:

	1985	1986
January	78.6	81.9
February	83.3	85.5
March	79.1	83.0
April	76.1	79.0
May	77.9	
June	81.0	
July	77.9	
August	76.9	
September	78.2	
October	78.0	
November	80.6	
December	81.1	
Average for the year	79.1	

Main reason for the recent decline, says ASSOCOM, has been "the prolonged fall in the rand's external value and the sharp upward trend in unemployment.

"Another negative factor has been the net outflow of skills from South Africa.

"However, a number of positive influences have kept the BCI from declining yet more strongly, including the reduction by 1 percent to 14.5 per cent in the prime lending rate of the commercial banks and the upward trend in share prices on the stock exchange."

ASSOCOM believes there is a strong case for a further mid-year package to get the economy moving more rapidly. The minister of finance has confirmed that the government hopes to announce such a package soon.

ASSOCOM thinks that the package should embody measures like:

1) A bold and imaginative message to businessmen and consumers.

2) A repayment of the 1980 loan levy to companies and individuals now, instead of next year.

3) A reduction in indirect taxation, in GST [General Sales Tax] or the import surcharge.

4) A further cut in fuel prices.

5) An announcement that the implementation of socio-economic projects for blacks will be more speedily and extensively executed.

6) A statement that the two pending regional taxes, on payrolls and turnover, will not be introduced before next year.

7) A re-assessment and reevaluation of the 1986 budget strategy and targets in the light of changed circumstances since March 1986.

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COMMENTARY EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF SMALL BUSINESS

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[Station Commentary]

[Text] A note of urgency, even of impatience, is discernible these days among business experts talking about economic deregulation and the promotion of small business in South Africa.

It is not surprising: The subject has been around for a long time, and so has the consensus that much more decisive action is needed than has been taken so far. The latest academic to make her voice heard is Professor Ronel Erwee of the University of Pretoria.

At a seminar in Johannesburg this week she said the establishment of small business enterprises was being hampered by too many control measures and regulations.

What was more, a majority of such undertakings failed as a direct result of legal problems. Others have expressed themselves more strongly.

At the annual congress of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute] last week Professor Nic Swart of Potchefstroom University said the authorities would have to "get out of the way" of the small business sector if it was to make a contriubtion to achieving vital national goals.

South Africa's problem had always been its application of laws and regulations which were appropriate to the first world and which made the free enterprise system inaccessible to the masses, he said.

Economic deregulation--cutting away the bureaucratic red tape binding small business--is without a doubt one of the most important preconditions for economic growth and political stability in this country.

It is a necessary foundation for the stimulation of small business, And small business has shown itself to be by far the most productive agent in the creation of new jobs.

How high job creation rnaks as a priority was illustrated recently by Professor Wynand Pienaar of the University of South Africa [UNISA] when he revealed that some 80 per cent of black South Africans between the ages of 18 and 26 had never been employed.

There is no good reason why South Africa cannot follow the American road in meeting this challenge. In that country, with its proudly free economy, five million new jobs were created from 1982 to 1984. Eighty per cent of them were in business enterprises employing fewer than 20 workers.

In Japan small businesses with fewer than 30 workers account for over 50 per cent of total manufacturing production and provide 72 per cent of all factory jobs in the country.

As a job creator, small business must have top priority in South Africa, says Dr Ben Vosloo, managing director of the Small Business Development Corporation.

But programs aimed at creating new jobs on any big scale will all be hamstrung unless the government removes the web of regulations that ensnares initiative in red tape. An example: in any town in this country up to three dozen different legal requirements have to be met by anybody who sets out to prepare and sell food before he is finally granted a licence to start his business.

The negative effects spread insidiously into the political arena. A major reason for widespread black hostility to the present economic system, says Professor Swart, is the view that it is regulated to allow access to a select group only. That is because the existing so-called free market system is characterized by excessive regulation and consequent corruption, bureaucracy and inappropriate norms.

After a country-wide survey of black perceptions UNISA's School of Business Leadership has concluded that for free enterprise to win out against socialism in South Africa one of the most important requirements is the vigorous promotion of small business.

The evidence is overwhelming. The time for action is overdue.

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BRIEFS

EXPORTS-IMPORTS SHOW RISE--South African exports were 17.5 percent higher in the first 3 months of this year in comparison with the same period last year. Exports to Africa increased by 32 percent. The figures were released today by the Department of Trade and Industries' Export Promotion Division. According to the figures, the country also imported 19 percent more goods than during the corresponding period last year. The imports represent an amount of R6.8 billion and the exports 5.2 billion rand. South Africa was able to export more foodstuff during the period under review, as, for the first time in many years, good crops were harvested. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 27 May 86 MB] /8918

FUNDS FOR WESTERN CAPE UNEMPLOYED--The government has made about 5 million rands available to create jobs for 2,836 unemployed at Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu and Khayalitsha. This has been revealed in the House of Assembly by the minister of Constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in a written reply to a question. He said that the money had been requested by the Western Cape Development Board. He said the board also administered the projects tackled; namely, that provision of community services, the cleaning of townships, the upgrading of hostels, the making of bricks, and the building of 360 core houses. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 May 86 MB] /8918

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